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14

COMMERCIAL

—AND—

ARCHITECTURAL

CHICAGO.



ILLUSTRATED.

G. W. OREAR, Publisher.

1887.

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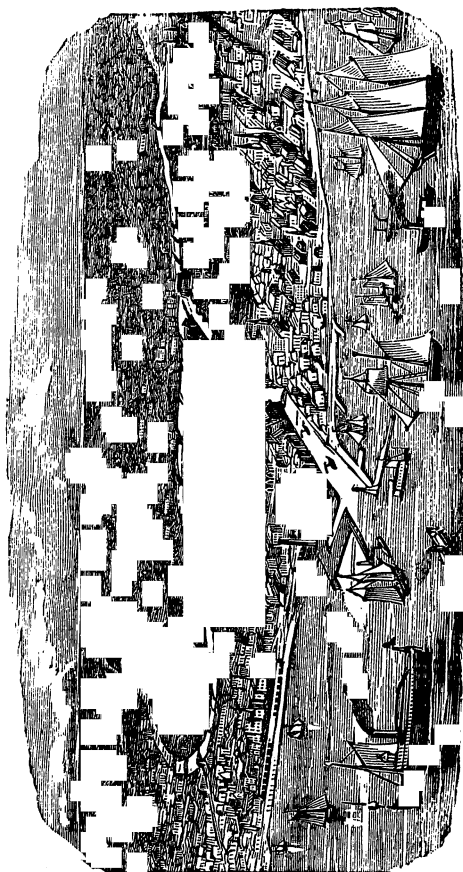
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FOLLOWING CLOSING PAGES.



DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS, CHICAGO.

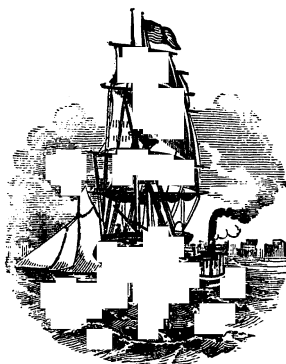
Gift of the heirs of
Prof. H. A. Strauss
J. 19-1941

THIS book is published for the purpose of laying before its readers many of the most interesting features about Chicago, including her commercial importance and architectural improvement. Other editions will follow this, the first, improved and enlarged.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHICAGO.

Only a Brief Bit of the Past.



IF the daring and adventurous heroes who first penetrated the great and unknown west, as all that part of the United States was called that lay beyond the Alleghanies, from the rising sun, could but take a turn over the same routes they then traversed, it is possible they would be somewhat astonished at the changes.

Where this great city now stands — with its nearly a million of population — was, only fifty years ago, a marsh, and the undisturbed habitation of perhaps a billion of frogs. The first explorers of record were Frenchmen. In 1673 a good priest, Father Jacques Marquette, on a holy mission of peace and in search of locations for the establishment of missions, accompanied by Mons. Louis Joliet, whose aim was, new territory to possess and wealth to acquire, journeyed from Canada in canoes via the various water-ways until they finally passed over (what was called by the Indians Checaugou) the stream running through the site where Chicago now stands, and into the bright waters of Lake Michigan. From the stream the city took its name, and the stream was so called by the Indians, from the fact that in this locality an animal of highly odorous nature abounded. The Indian residents, sometime in 1793, ceded to the government some six miles square of land; this the government required to establish a fort, which was done in 1803, and it was called Fort Dearborn, the exact site of which was at the junction of River street and Michigan avenue, against the south

end of Rush street bridge. The building now occupying a portion of the original site will be seen in the illustration. This building bears on its north side a marble tablet on whose face is cut the following:

“This building occupies the site of old Fort Dearborn, which extended a little across Michigan avenue and somewhat into the River as it now is.

“The Fort was built in 1803-4, forming our out-most defence.

“By order of Gen. Hull it was evacuated Aug. 15, 1812, after its stores and provisions had been distributed among the Indians.

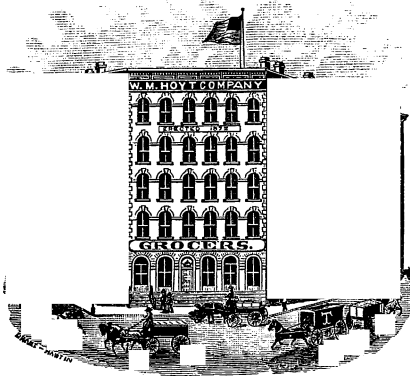
“Very soon after, the Indians attacked and massacred about fifty of the troops and a number of citizens, including women and children, and next day burned the fort. In 1816 it was rebuilt, but after the Black Hawk war it went into gradual disuse, and in May, 1837, was abandoned by the army, but was occupied by various government officers till 1857, when it was torn down, excepting a single building, which stood upon the site till the great fire of October 9, 1871.

“At the suggestion of the Chicago Historical Society this tablet was erected Nov., 1880, by

“W. M. HOYT.”

Just why the government should select this flat point for a fort is not quite clear; however, Capt. John Whistler, who was in command of troops at Detroit, was sent forward to this point, with instructions to construct a fort. He came in a sailing vessel, which arrived on Independence Day, July 4, 1803. With him was his family, his son and his wife, and thus began the great Chicago. The fort was constructed of two block-houses, from which there led an underground passage to the river for the purpose of securing an outlet to the water in case of being besieged by an enemy. There was but little of note in or about the fort for some years, as the whites were at

peace with the Indians — only the everyday routine of a frontier life was known; but in 1812 the United States declared war against Great Britain, and some of the Indian tribes took up arms against the citizen whites, and the Winnebagoes in April, 1812, undertook a raid upon the settlement and succeeded in killing two men. This put the fort on its guard, but nothing further of great note occurred until after the order from Gen. Hull (who was at Detroit), to Capt. Heald, who was in command, having relieved Capt. Whistler. This order was couched in such terms that if the officer in command of the fort felt that his garrison, which comprised sixty-



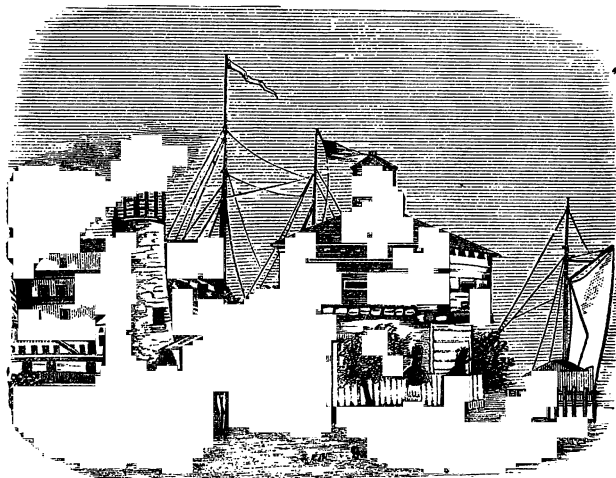
Site of Old Fort Dearborn.

four men, with Lieut. Helm second in command, Rohan ensign, and Voorhees surgeon, could stand a siege, to remain, if not to remove at once to Fort Wayne. The calamity that befell is attributable to the officer in command. Be that as it may, he concluded to evacuate the fort, notwithstanding contrary advice by those near him, and also of friendly In-

dians, but before he did this he tried to placate the hostile red fellows by giving them stores.

A meeting was held with the Pottawatomies on August 12, and it was agreed that the stores that could not be carried by the garrison should be divided among the painted natives, and that they should furnish an escort for the whites to Ft. Wayne, and there receive an additional reward. On the day before the intended evacuation Capt. Wells with re-enforcements (these were Miami Indians) reached the fort from Ft. Wayne, but even with this addition it was considered impracticable to defend the fort against the odds. Mr. Kinzie had been warned by friendly

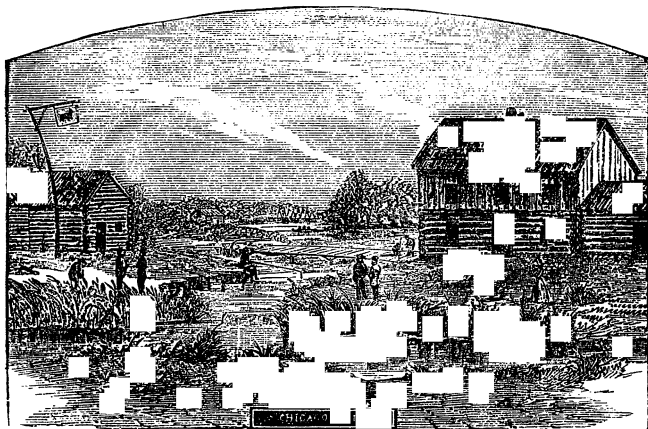
Indians not to accompany the troops, and he partly took the advice; he placed his wife, four children, a nurse, his clerk, two servants, two friendly natives and a boatman, in a craft, and sent them on the voyage with instructions to join the troops on the opposite side of the lake; he declined to go with the boat party, which had proceeded but a short way when friendly Indians arrived, advising them to remain where they were, and thus it was that they witnessed a part of the fighting that took place. The evacuating party formed into column of marching order



Fort Dearborn in 1830.

and filed out of the fort along the shore, and as they reached the higher land the Indian escort came up, some five hundred strong, and as the column arrived at a point near what is now Eighteenth street, the savages began a desperate attack upon the troops. At once the brave fellows straightened into line and charged, the red murderers, while the Miami's fled without a shot. Of course, in such an unequal and unexpected contest the loss of the whites was great. Mr. Kinzie and family were saved by friendly Indians, and he died in Chicago in 1828. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was organized, and Illinois was a

county of that territory; in the year 1809 Illinois was organized into a territory and in 1818 she became a state. In 1833 the town was incorporated. The great tide of emigration overland seeking homes in the West was at its height, and much of it passed through Chicago, and kept the few houses in the village full of those daring and speculative spirits who have brought into being the populous West. The most important event of the year 1833 in Chicago was the public meeting called to take steps to incorporate the town. There were present, J. T. Temple, G. W. Snow, John S. C. Hogan, R. J. Hamilton, G. W. Dole,



Chicago — 1833.

John Wright, C. A. Ballard, E. S. Kimberly, Hiram Pearsons, T. I. V. Owen, A. Sweet, Mark Beaubein and R. E. Heacock.

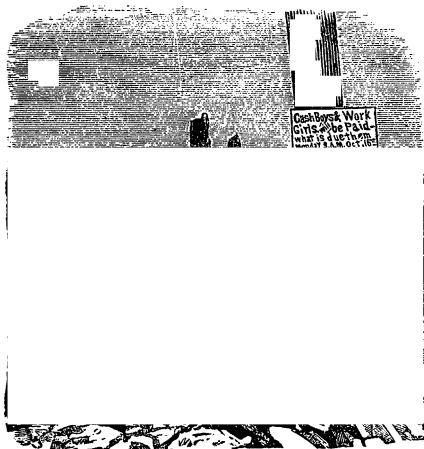
At this date the population was two hundred, in 1836 thirty-eight hundred, and in 1837, when it was four thousand, the people took steps to secure a charter, which was granted by the Legislature March 4, 1837.

The first election occurred on May 2, 1837, with two tickets in the field. The Whig ticket had at its head for Mayor, John H. Kinzie; Constable, Alvin Calhoun; Aldermen, First Ward, Charles L. Harman and Giles Sprjng; Second Ward, George W.

Dole and Thomas Brock; Fourth Ward, Alex. Logan and John C. Huginin; Sixth Ward, B. T. Russell and Nelson R. Norton. The Democratic ticket was headed by William B. Ogden for Mayor; Constable, John Shrigley; Aldermen, First Ward, J. C. Goodhue and F. C. Sherman; Second Ward, Peter Bolles and John C. T. Hogan; Third Ward, John D. Caton; Fourth Ward, A. Pierce and F. H. Taylor; Fifth Ward, Bernard Ward; Sixth Ward, Samuel Jackson and Hiram Pearsons. The total vote was 709, 408 of which was on the South Side, 97 West Side, and 204 North Side. The Democratic ticket was elected, and William B. Ogden became the first Mayor of Chicago. He was born in Walton, N. Y., in 1805, was a member of the Legislature in that state in 1834, and removed to Chicago in 1835.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT, October 8, 1871, a Mrs. O'Leary was milking her cow, and that cow made a kick (perhaps that was

the origin of the term as applied in the slang of the day), at any rate it was the most expensive kick that had ever occurred in this country, for with that kick by the cow a lamp was overturned that started the fire that raged for two days, and consumed in its way a district of the city some five-eighths of a mile wide, until it reached the extreme north end of the city, a distance of over four miles. In the



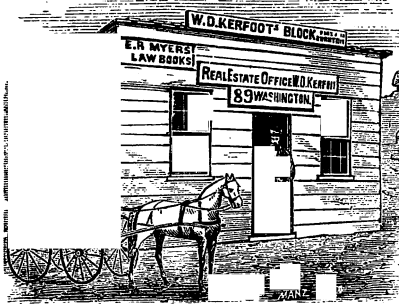
State Street after the Fire.

area there is about eighteen hundred acres which had erected upon it at least 17,500 buildings, estimated with contents to be worth \$190,000,000. When the fire had run its course this whole district was a stretch of blackened ruins. Never was

seen so great a fire! May none ever see such again. But that has all passed away and is only thought of as an occurrence of the long ago.

The busy world of to-day is occupied with to-day, and it is quite right, no "chestnuts" wanted here. This was shown by the way the city was rebuilt. If the men of the time had wanted chestnuts they would have tried to rake them from the fire; not they, they cleared out the lot, drove the thoughts of loss from their minds, and stood stone upon stone, brick upon brick, iron upon iron, until to-day we find as grand a city as the world ever

saw, and yet that enormous destruction took place here in Chicago only sixteen years ago. It was estimated that \$32,160,000 was the value of buildings erected during the first year following the fire, and at least \$14,000,000 more were under way. Such affairs as that of 1874, when fire destroyed about six hundred



First House Erected after the Fire.

houses, with an estimated loss of four and a half millions, was of no consequence. It could be and was rebuilt without any loss of time. The growth in population of Chicago has been very rapid. From 1833 to 1843 it increased thirty-seven times; from 1843 to 1853 it increased eight hundred per cent; from 1853 to 1863 over two hundred per cent; and from 1863 to 1873, more than doubled itself; from 1873 to the present, about one hundred per cent. The population now is estimated at 800,000.

Streets, Ways, and Boulevards.

THE flat surface of the land on which Chicago is built, gives somewhat of a monotonous aspect to the highways; however, that very level surface afforded every facility for the laying out of thoroughfares and saved the expense of excavating. State street, running north and south, is the great busy retail mart, and from early morning till late at night it is one mass of energetic traffic, and viewed from State street bridge presents a panorama that of itself is worth traveling miles to see. Madison street is the principal east and west highway, and from Michigan avenue on the east to Ashland avenue on the west, is one continuous line of business. Let the stranger locate himself by these two highways, and he can traverse the six hundred and fifty miles of streets without fear of becoming entangled. The principal streets are all well paved, some with granite, others with asphalt, and the majority, especially the residence ones, with cedar blocks, making as smooth and delightful driving as can be found anywhere.

Washington street connects the south side with the west side by tunnel, and La Salle street connects the north side with the south side also by tunnel. Each has a double roadway for vehicles and a separate way for foot travel. La Salle street tunnel is just being utilized by the north and south street-car line, giving a continuous and uninterrupted street railway, from Jackson street to the limits on the north side. These tunnels were built to afford uninterrupted traffic with the opposite sides of the stream, as on many occasions when a bridge is open the urgent passenger must avail himself of this means to reach his business or train on time.

MICHIGAN AVENUE begins at the river and runs south. From the river to Jackson street it is an ordinary business street,

but from this point south it is one of the most beautiful drives in the city, and every day is thronged with equipages whose splendor indicates the taste of the citizens.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET BOULEVARD extends eastward from the south end of Michigan avenue, where it connects with **GRAND BOULEVARD**, which runs south some two miles. It is 198 feet wide, with central drive between grass plats having double rows of trees. Two roadways thirty-three feet wide run parallel to the central drive, one for traffic the other for pleasure. The borders of these ways are grass-platted, with a row of trees along each; beyond and parallel are the footways, lined with a row of trees.

OAKWOOD BOULEVARD begins at Grand Boulevard, and runs east to its junction with

DREXEL BOULEVARD, which opens at the east end of Oakwood Boulevard and runs south to Fifty-second street, thence east one block, where it enters Washington Park. This grand drive, the equal of any in the county, is two hundred feet wide, and is ornamented with trees, shrubbery, grass plots, plants of many kinds, beds and borders of flowers, and such other attractive features as make it the favorite equestrian resort.

GARFIELD BOULEVARD is two hundred feet wide. It is laid out with a grand central drive, having trees, grass plots and shrubbery on either side. Two ways run on the outside, and the whole is between a lane of large elm trees. From Fifty-fifth street it runs through Gage Park and connects with

WESTERN BOULEVARD which runs north to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

DOUGLASS BOULEVARD is two hundred and fifty feet wide, and connects Garfield and Douglass Parks.

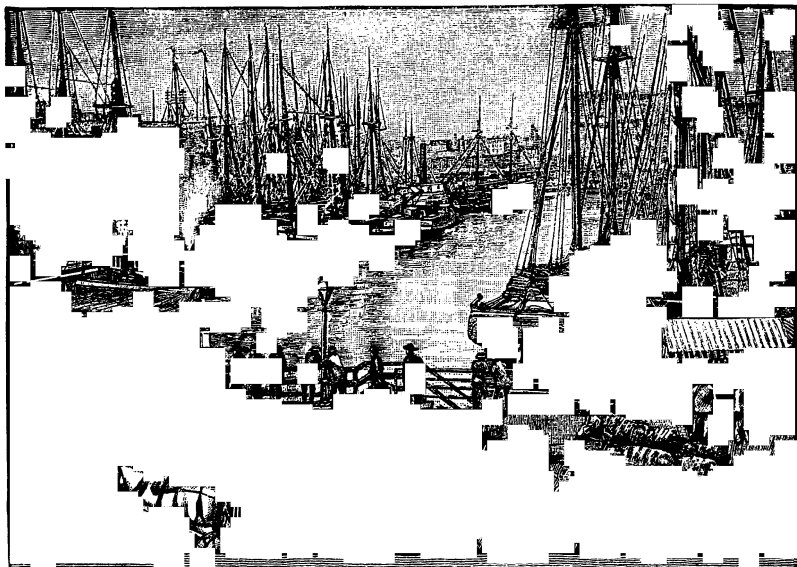
CENTRAL BOULEVARD is also two hundred and fifty feet wide, and connects Humboldt and Garfield Parks.

HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD connects Humboldt Park with Lincoln Park and the

LAKE SHORE DRIVE, which extends along the lake shore through Lincoln Park. This boulevard is to be protected from

the waters of the lake by a grand water-break, built from below the surface of the lake shore and extending up some three and a half feet above the made driveway, making a massive concrete bulwark some fifteen feet high, and so constructed that the waves will not overleap it but recoil into the lake.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, from Halsted street on the West side, extends to Garfield Park, passing Union Park. It is



Chicago River West from Wells' Street Bridge.

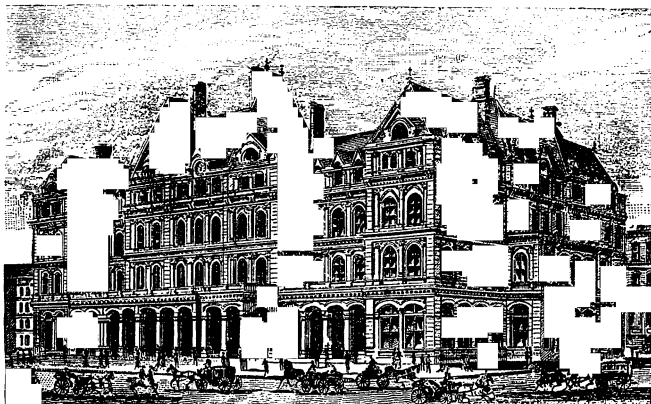
the great drive of the West side, and is bordered by fine residences its entire length.

The bridges, thirty-two in number, are the property of the city, and are operated by expert employés of the city, and since the introduction of the telephone system connecting each bridge the delay in crossing has been much lessened, and the passage of river craft greatly improved. That the river is a great convenience to the various vessels plying the lakes is undisputed, and that this waterway through the center of a great city with its floating tonnage

is a picturesque feature of the city is also understood, yet these short delays at bridges and the bayou nature of the current are very often loudly objected to.

The sewerage system of the city is superb, notwithstanding the engineering difficulties encountered in so level an area.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The buildings in Chicago known as public, either belonging to the city or the general government, will compare favorably with those of that character in any other city, both in architectural features and completeness of interior arrangement.



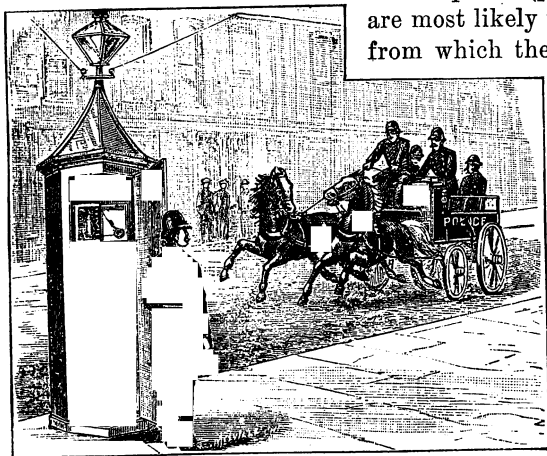
Custom House and Post Office.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.—The illustration shows that Uncle Sam has a structure that is in every way suitable for the purpose to which it is used. Its dimensions are 342x210 feet, and it occupies the block bounded by Dearborn street on the east, Clark street on the west, Adams street north and Jackson street south. The first floor and basement are used exclusively for the Post-office Department, the second story by the Internal Revenue Collector, Sub-Treasury, Commissioner of Pensions, Special Mail Agents and Collector of Customs, the third floor by the United States Courts, etc. The monument to Mr. George B. Armstrong, founder of the railway mail service,

stands on the lawn at the Adams and Clark streets corner; it was erected by the clerks in the service 1881.

CITY GOVERNMENT.—The government of the city is regulated by a mayor and board of aldermen, and the different departments come under the heads of Police, Fire, Health, Law, Finance and Public Works.

The Police Department consists of a superintendent assisted by the requisite number of commissioned officers and adequate detective force, with a paid force of 1,267 men, beside the police telephone and patrol wagon system which was first introduced in Chicago. The patrol or stand boxes are located at the most desirable points (points where they are most likely to be of service), from which the officers call the



Patrol Answering Call.

patrol wagons (twenty-four in service) in which they carry the arrested persons to central office or police station. An extract from the last report of the police department gives an idea of the

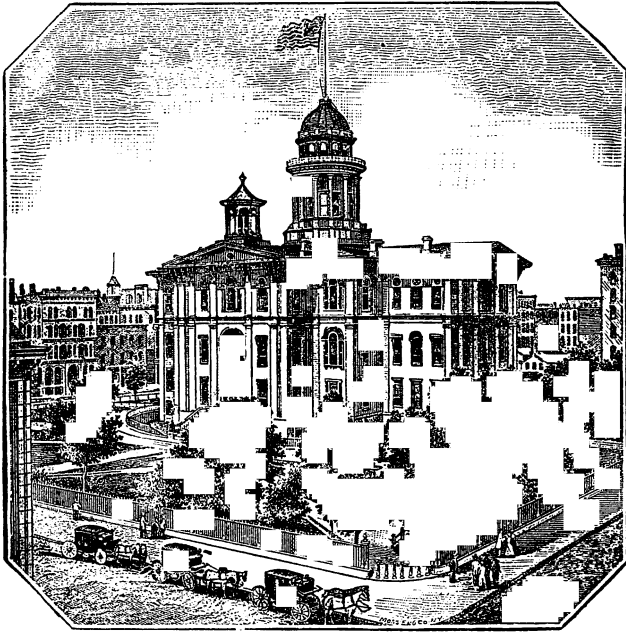
danger these men are subject to and of the need of a plentiful and efficient force to protect life and property.

“The year 1886 was the most eventful one in the history of this department, and will ever be memorable on account of the riot and massacre which occurred on the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets in this city on the night of May 4th.

“By the explosion of a dynamite bomb, fiendishly thrown into the ranks of the force, one police officer was instantly

killed, six fatally wounded, and sixty others more or less seriously injured, many of them maimed or crippled for life, making a total of sixty-seven members of the force wounded on that fatal night.

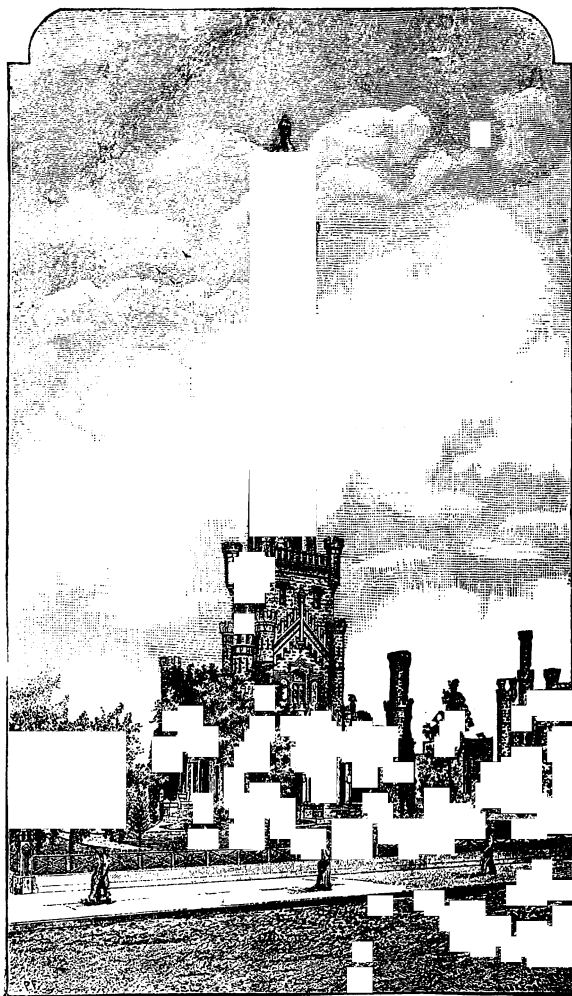
“For several months prior to May 1st, a labor agitation for eight hours’ work was carried on, and the cowardly anarchists seized upon this opportunity to precipitate an outbreak at this



Old Court House.

time, foolishly counting on the assistance of sensible working-men in accomplishing their evil designs.

“It is unnecessary to recount the extensive preparations which those vicious people had made and planned for the destruction of life and property. This was subsequently proven and confirmed by the large quantity of bombs and destructive material found by the police on searching their halls and secret haunts,



Water Works

and also on the trial of the leading anarchists, who have since been convicted of murder."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT is on a scale of efficiency and suffi-

ciency to meet the demands on such a service for a large city. There are forty-seven engines, fourteen hook and ladder trucks, twelve chemical engines, forty-four hose carts and carriages, forty-one portable fire extinguishers, stand pipe and water tower, 232 horses, thirty-nine buildings, 527 men, all the paraphernalia required, beside two powerful river fire-boats.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT is under the Commissioner of Health, and as the law imposes a penalty for erecting a building without his approval of its plans for plumbing, ventilation, etc., the sanitary condition of buildings is good. The inspectors for this department are very watchful, especially as to the food supply sources.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT is under the care of a commissioner and assistants. All plans for building must be inspected here and permits issued.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT is under the proper council.

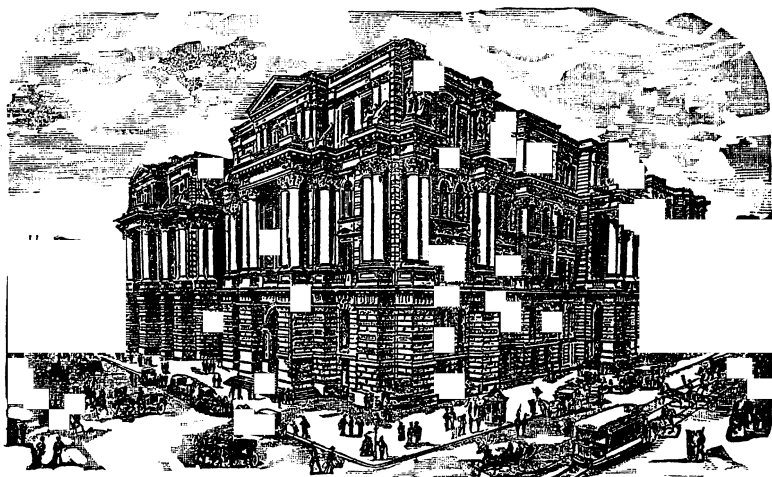
THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT is under the collector, treasurer and comptroller.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS is under a commissioner, with heads of sub-departments, such as streets, sewerage, water collections, engineers, etc.

WATER WORKS.—The perfect system of water supply has its head at the Water Tower and Pumping Works on the North side. A tunnel of sufficient capacity runs out to what is known as the crib, a distance from the city of two miles. It is said that the largest engine in the world is one of the four that pumps water here for the city consumption. It cost \$200,000, and at each stroke forces 2,750 gallons through the pipes. The buildings are very substantial, the grounds and surroundings very ornamental, and the machinery and all is a great attraction to those visiting the city.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL.—This is a dual structure, and occupies the block which is bounded by Washington street on the south, Randolph street on the north, Clark street on the east, and LaSalle street on the west. Its frontage is 340 feet on the east and west sides, and 280 on the south and

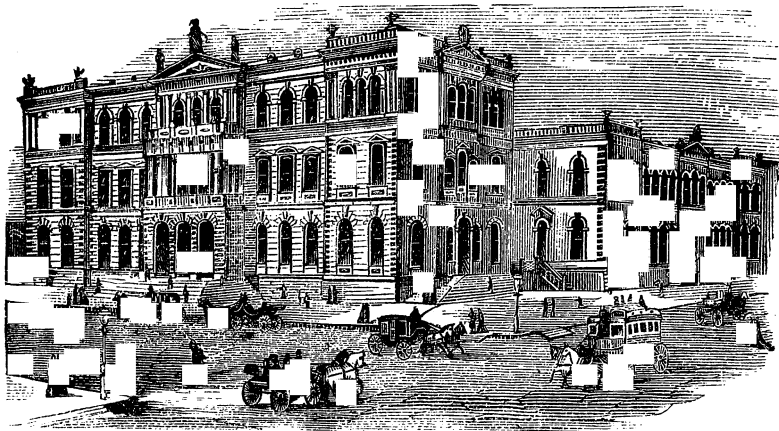
north. The work of construction was begun in 1877, and the Court House division, which fronts on Clark street, was completed in 1882. The style of architecture is the modern French renaissance. The building is fire-proof and cost some six million dollars. The City Hall division, fronting LaSalle street, is similar in its architectural features to the county portion of the building. This is the second joint structure built by the county and city for administrative use, and the third city hall erected by municipal authority. The old Saloon building, which was



County Court House and City Hall.

located at the southeast corner Lake and Clark streets, was occupied as a city hall (when Chicago first became a chartered city), and at the time was considered the finest public hall in the west. In 1842 the old market building located in the center of State street at Randolph street, was occupied both for market purposes and as a city hall. September 11, 1851, the corner-stone was laid of the first joint structure built by the county and city. It was first occupied on February 7, 1853, and was originally but two stories; a third story was afterwards added. As will be seen from the cut on page 17, this was quite a handsome building, and

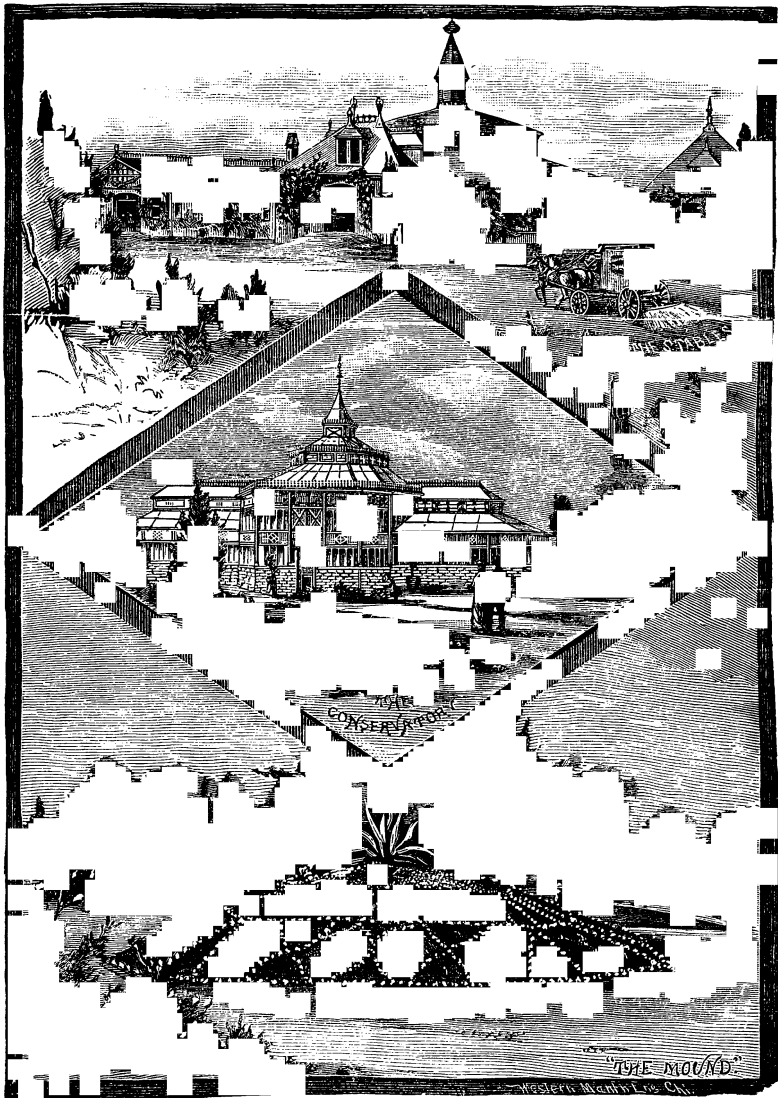
was beautifully surrounded with shade trees, graveled walks, shrubbery, grass plats, etc. When the fire fiend came along in 1871, this building was almost destroyed, the east wing, however, stood, and in this the city officials remained until it was torn down to erect the present building. An old iron water tank, dumped at the corner of LaSalle and Adams—which had belonged to the old water works service—was surrounded by an unsightly brick structure two stories high; in this the officials did the city's business, using the tank as a safety vault for papers, etc. This dilapidated old place was styled the "rookery," and the magni-



Criminal Court and Jail Building.

ficent twelve-story fire-proof building that is just being finished upon the old site, will, perhaps, have saddled upon it the title of the "old rookery."

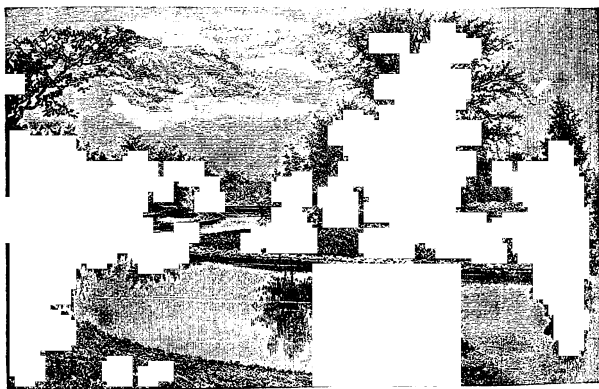
The Criminal Court and Jail building are on the North Side. They occupy the block bounded by Michigan street on the south, Illinois street on the north, Dearborn avenue on the east, and Clark street on the west. Cook County's Criminal Court occupies the upper part of the building. The jail is a massive structure built of brick and iron. The entire plant was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$375,000.



In South Parks.

Parks.

THE breathing places of a city, if that city be so fortunate as to have them in the shape of parks, are appreciated and resorted to alike by rich and poor. They are provided by the public, for the public, and are enjoyed by the public. Go into any of the beautiful grounds that Chicago is blessed with and see the happy family groups, the clusters of gleeful children, the strolling or perhaps *tete-a-tete* pairs (not necessarily men), and if the observer be not a Stoic he or she must feel that it is good to be out in the open.

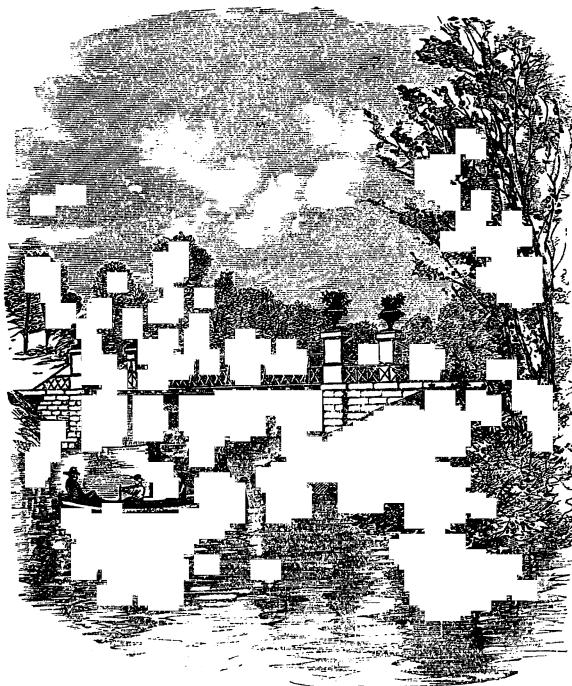


In Douglas Park.

Douglass Park is on the West Side, and contains 180 acres, and is approached by the Madison street and Ogden avenue cars. There is an artesian well whose water is highly appreciated, a mammoth conservatory containing rare and choice plants, and on the lawns games are played almost every fair day.

Garfield Park also lies on the West Side, and is reached by either the Randolph, Lake or Madison street cars. It contains 185

acres, in the center of which is a lake covering seventeen acres. The artesian well in this park flows water that is of great medicinal value, and is visited daily by throngs, who drink and



In Garfield Park.

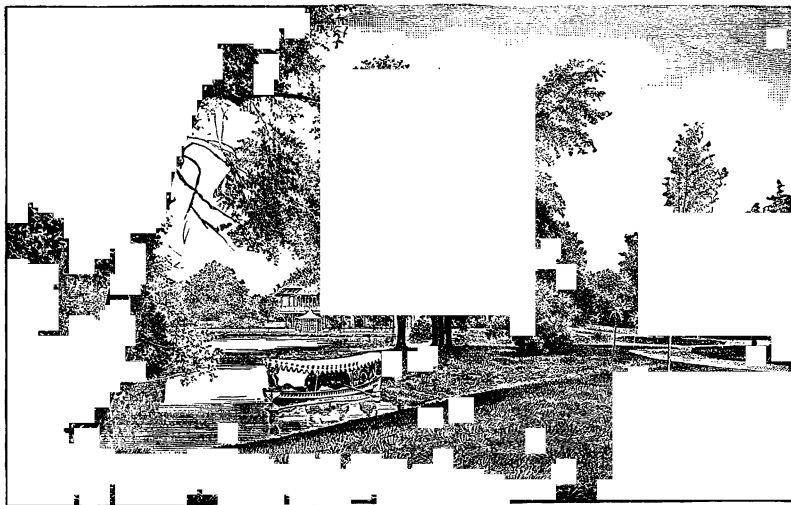
also carry it away for after use. The lake, the boat landing, the pavilion, the fountains, the bridges, the drives, the foot-ways, the lawns, the flowers, and all the other works of the landscape gardener's art, are gems in their way.

Humboldt Park contains two hundred acres, and is reached by Milwaukee avenue and West North avenue car line. Its artesian well furnishes water in unlimited quantities, which is similar to that in the parks named. Its lakes are great resorts for rowing. Its pavilion, boat landing and band-house are in

close proximity, and the Sunday concerts that take place during the summer make Humboldt a favorite resort on that day.

Lincoln Park is on the North Side and contains 250 acres. Its drives over and under bridges, its lakes and its Zoozoo draws thousands of people every day. It lies along the lake shore, which is another attractive feature.

The park has seven bridges, nine miles of walks, eight miles of drives, two tunnels, beside the lake of twenty acres area, one of twelve acres in the south part of the grounds, and one of



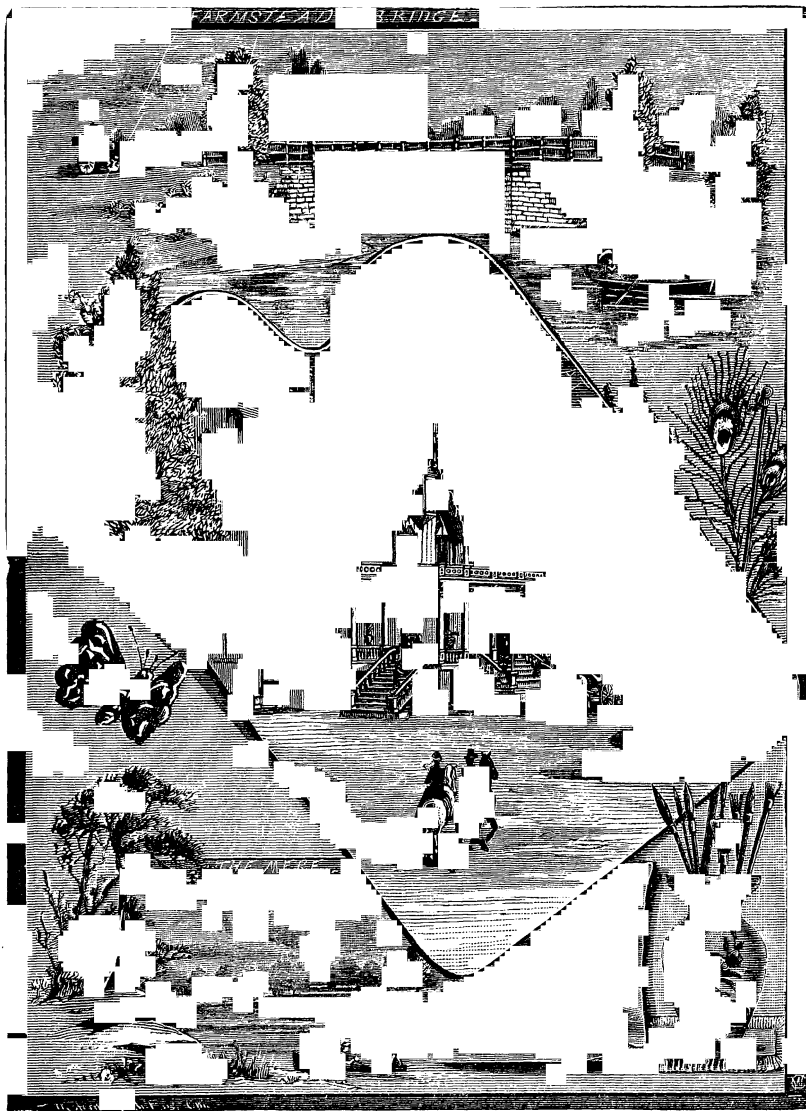
In Lincoln Park.

eight acres in the northwest portion. The park is lighted by night with electric lights. It has its own water works system, two artesian wells, large lawns for base-ball, cricket, lawn tennis, archery, military drills, etc.

The promenades of stone, sixteen feet wide, extend some three thousand feet.

Wicker Park contains four acres, at the junction of Park, North Robey and Fowler streets.

Congress Park contains seven-tenths of an acre.



Scenes in South Parks.

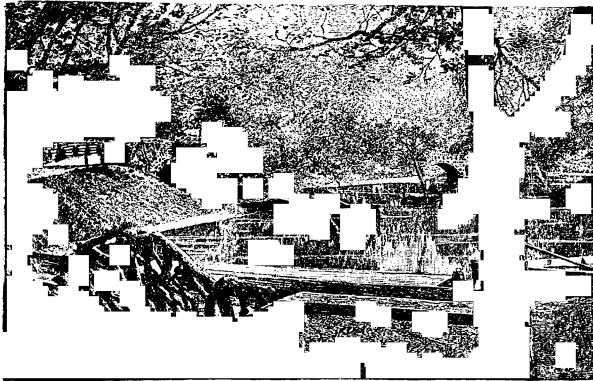
Campbell Park contains half an acre. Washington Square contains two and one-fourth acres, between North Clark street, Dearborn avenue and Washington and Lafayette places.

Union Square contains half an acre.

Lake Park is a strip beginning at Randolph street and extending to Twelfth street along Michigan avenue. It contains forty-one acres, and forms a pretty lake front to that part of the city.

Ellis Park contains three and a half acres, between Cottage Grove and Vincennes avenues.

Jefferson Park contains five and a half acres and is bounded



In Jefferson Park.

by Adams, Throop, Monroe and Loomis streets. Its trees, lake, grotto, fountain and flowers make it a very attractive spot.

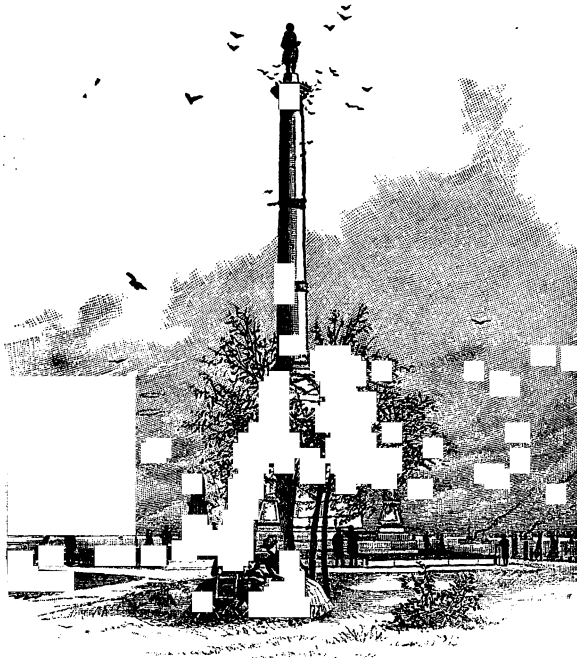
Aldine Square contains one and a half acres.

Vernon Park contains about four acres on the West Side. It has Polk street on the south, and is between Center avenue and Loomis street.

Woodlawn Park contains four and a half acres. Groveland Park also contains four and a half acres, both lying between Cottage Grove avenue and the lake.

Opposite these parks, on the grounds of the Chicago University, which, together with the two parks, were donated by Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, whose family mansion occupied the vicinity

near the eastern terminus of Douglass avenue and Woodlawn Park, stands the monument to this distinguished gentleman.



Douglass Monument.

The mausoleum containing his remains is of granite, and the shaft, towering 104 feet above this, is also of granite. Surmounting the shaft is a bronze statue of Mr. Douglass — very lifelike. At the corners are four bronze female figures inscribed — “Illinois,” “History,”

“Justice,” “Eloquence.” The marble sarcophagus in the crypt bears on its side the following:

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS,

BORN

APRIL 23, 1813,

DIED

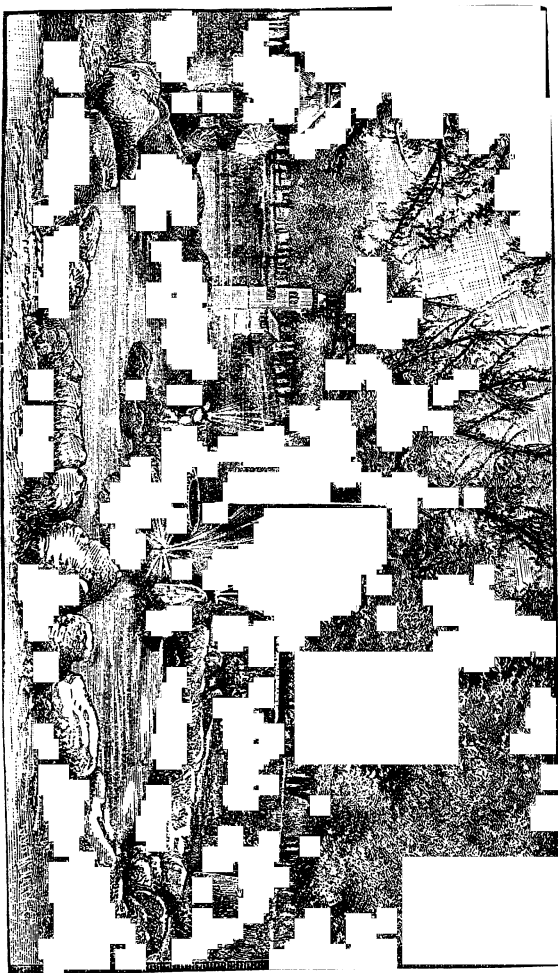
JUNE 3, 1861.

“Tell my children to obey the laws
and uphold the Constitution.”

Union Park is also on the West Side, along the line of Wash-

ington Boulevard, and has nearly fifteen acres, with mounds, a lake, fountains, and is altogether very charming.

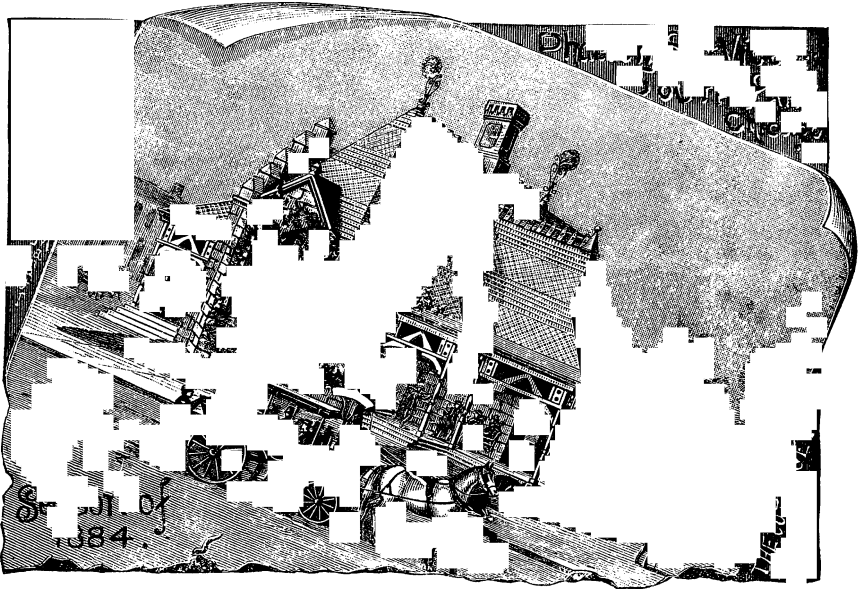
In Union Park.



SOUTH PARK.—In the early spring morning, after a night's ride over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R., one of the most

pleasing sights introduced to the tourist on approaching the city is the glimpse of this park as the train crosses it. The two parks constituting what is known as South Parks are Washington and Jackson.

Washington Park (West), extends from Fifty-first to Sixtieth street, having Cottage Grove and Kankakee avenues on its borders. It contains 371 acres, all of which is highly improved and beautifully laid out, while its improved drives are something over



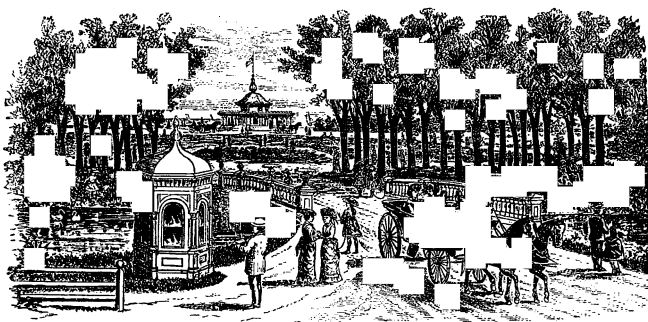
The South Park.

five and a half miles long. The route to the park is by cable cars, along State street and Wabash avenue via Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues, also, by Michigan avenue, Drexel and Grand Boulevards, and by the Phaetons and the Dummy line from Oakwood Boulevard. There is an artesian well of great depth, the water of which is similar to that in the other parks. The park contains many attractions, among which may be briefly noted the "Mere," a tortuous lake covering an area of some thirteen

acres; the water is remarkably clear, and affords much pleasure to the many amateur oarsmen or pleasure parties who care for aquatic exercise. A park house, built in ornamental architectural design, contains a fine cafe, also the offices of the local management. A conservatory, in which is to be found a large variety of plants, also propagating house, cactus house, etc.

On the grounds for the accommodation of the Phaeton service is a very fine piece of architectural work in the shape of a stable. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, and is three hundred and twenty-five by two hundred feet.

JACKSON PARK contains five hundred and eighty-six acres, of which eighty-four are improved, through which there is one



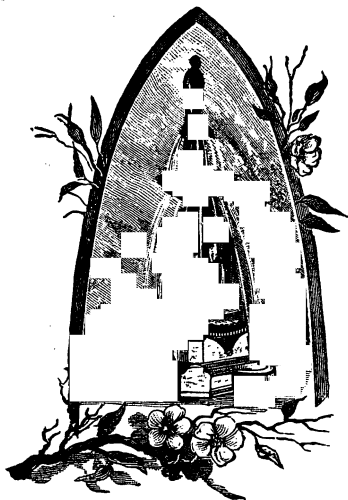
Entrance to Jackson Park.

and a half miles of improved drives. It is reached by the Illinois Central R. R., Cottage Grove Avenue and the Dummy cars. There is a system of interior lakes, connecting with Lake Michigan by an inlet, which cover an area of about one hundred and seventy acres.

The grounds lie along the shore of Lake Michigan, and when fully improved, as intended, will make an attraction to the city and a breathing place of no small pretensions. The South Park Commissioners are Mr. John R. Walsh, Mr. Martin J. Russell, Mr. John B. Sherman, Mr. Louis Wahl and Mr. William Best. Mr. White, superintendent.

Railways.

AS was said of Rome, "So do all roads lead to Chicago." It is often claimed that without railways this city could not thrive nor could she have become what she is to-day. Possibly; yet without the city could the railroads exist? Or, if there were



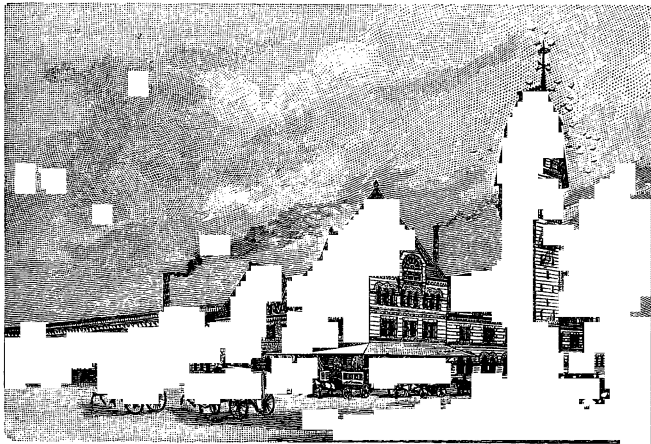
Drexel Fountain.

no cities would there be many railway lines? There is, of course, a local traffic along the line of every railway, but there is a mammoth traffic created by the concentration of population, and by the immense manufacturing and mercantile operations of a city, without which the railway would have poor return for its great outlay for construction, equipment, etc. Railways are a great help to a city, but the city, when once it has acquired a certain population and become a point of interest in the business world, is a center of attraction for other

roads than those already entering its gates. There is a grand system of lines connecting Chicago with the balance of the country, and these artificial arteries of commerce are now so perfect in their equipment and management, and so well operated in every particular, that to deliver freight to Missouri river points only requires some thirty-six hours, while points in the North-west, at even greater distances away, are reached in still shorter time. The railway lines empty into Chicago a vast number of passengers of what is known as through business every day, beside

they furnish the city with a suburban train service which is of immense advantage to the city, and which carries a vast multitude of people back and forth to the charming towns outlying from Chicago.

THE LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, popularly known as the "Monon Route," is one of the most important of all the southern lines entering Chicago. The main line extends from Chicago to Louisville, 323 miles, passing through Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Green Castle, Bloomington,



Polk St. Depot, terminal of Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R.

Mitchell and New Albany, Ind. At Monon, Ind., the "Air Line" division, extending from Michigan City to Indianapolis, 154 miles, intersects the main line. This division passes through Monticello, Delphi, Owasco and Frankfort, Ind. Cedar Lake, thirty-eight miles from Chicago on the main line, is a favorite summer resort, visited by thousands each year.

The completion, May 15, 1887, of the Orleans, West Baden and French Lick Springs branch of the Monon Route brings the West Baden and French Lick springs into greater prominence, and within an easy, delightful journey to both the

wearied toiler and the invalid. These springs are favorably known for their permanent curative qualities, being remarkably efficacious in all diseases of the skin, dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver trouble, Bright's disease, and, in fact, all chronic complaints where a powerful tonic, with alterative treatment, is required.

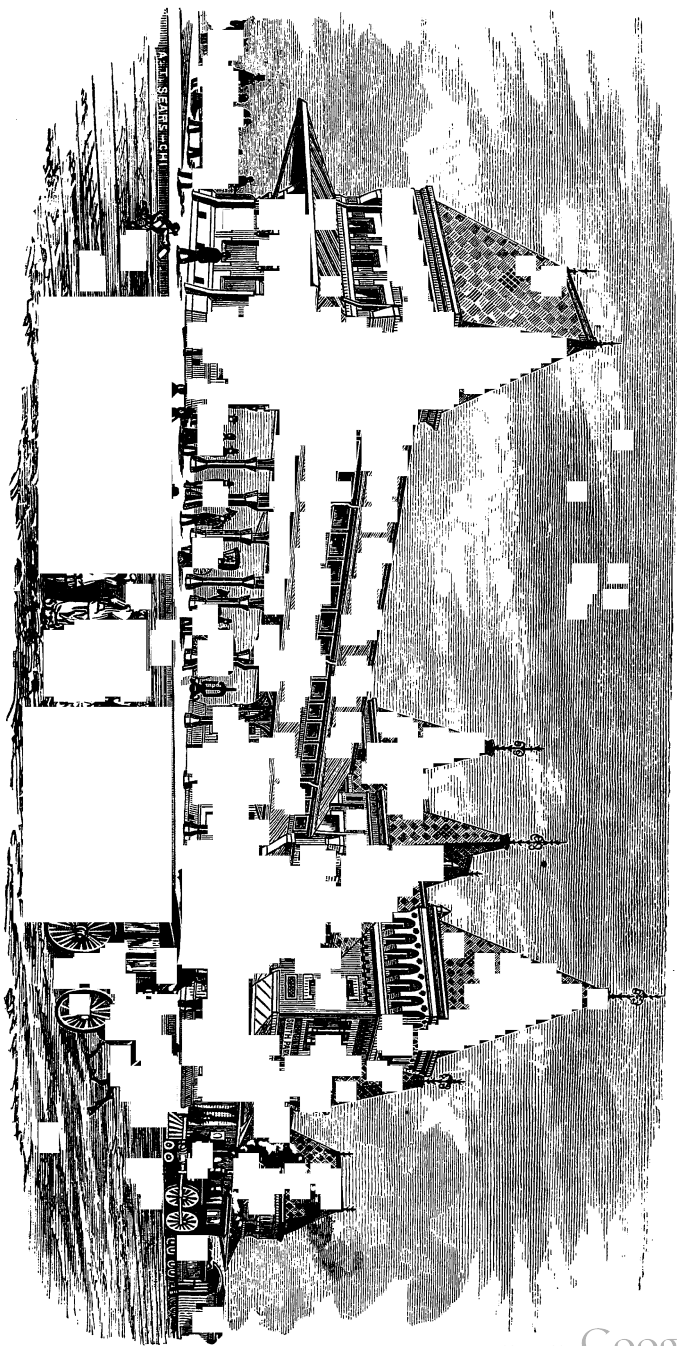
The famous Bedford stone quarries are on this line.

In addition to the Chicago and Louisville line, the Company operates a through line between Chicago and Cincinnati, *via* Indianapolis, in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, affording southern tourists a choice of Pullman Car routes *via* Louisville or Cincinnati. To the Monon Route belongs the credit of introducing the first and only Pullman Sleeping-car line through from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., with but one change, and it is still the route by which Pullman car service is secured *via* Louisville to Florida. The tourist and business man alike appreciate the advantages of the Monon Route, with its solid trains and Pullman Palace sleepers, its fast time over smooth tracks and perfect roadbed, its reasonable rates and its courteous officials.

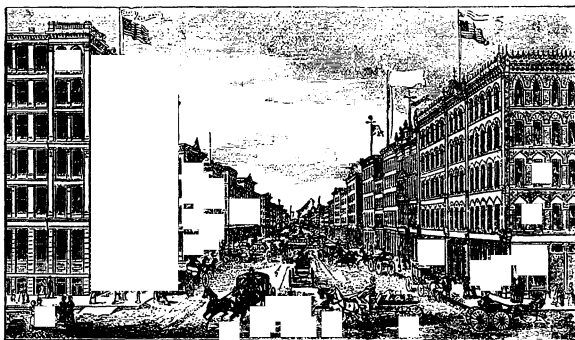
The terminal station of the Monon Route in Chicago, an illustration of which is here presented, is a handsome specimen of railway architecture, and its location, Polk and Dearborn streets, is within easy walking distance of the great South Side business center.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This great feeder to Chicago commerce has done as much, if not more, to make this city what it is to-day than any other one factor. Its six-track entry to Chicago is illustrative of the magnitude of its traffic and lines. The line, including its great north and south route between Chicago and New Orleans, is standard gauge, all steel rail with perfect ballast, and is equipped with coaches as fine as can be made, including Pullman's through to New Orleans without change. Its connections there reaching Mexico and San Francisco on the one side and Florida on the other, make it the favorite tourist's route, especially in winter, as it is free from

Station, Illinois Central Railroad at Jackson Park,



ice or snow. Its St. Louis and Cincinnati lines are both familiar to all travelers, the latter touching Lafayette and Indianapolis en route. Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Sioux City are among the larger Iowa points reached by this line. The suburban traffic of this famous road is immense, and receives as good if not better service than any in the world. It requires about one hundred coaches and twenty locomotives. Two tracks are used exclusively for this service, and the trains run like clockwork, ten minutes apart, and the way-stations, rolling-stock, etc., are unsurpassed. It is a conceded fact that this great road, in its equipment, management, etc., is not surpassed by any road in the whole country.



Dearborn Street, South From Monroe.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC. From Toledo, Ohio, *via* St. Louis, to Kansas City, Burlington, Council Bluffs, etc., is one of the grand systems of the country, and forms part of the great western system through to the Pacific. Terminal station, Polk street. Ticket office, 109 Clark.

THE CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN comes in over the Michigan Central—depot foot of South Water street. It extends from La Crosse, Ind., to Pentwater, Mich.; general office, Muskegon, Mich.; local office, 67 Clark.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL enters at Union depot—Canal, Adams and Madison streets. This is one of the

finest equipped roads running out of Chicago, and its lines pass through Illinois to Rock Island, Davenport, Atchison to Council Bluffs. From Milwaukee through Prairie Du Chien, Sioux City, Yankton, Running Water, etc., also through Southern Minnesota into Dakota. General office, Milwaukee; local, 63 Clark street.

THE CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK uses the Polk street depot. This line continues through to Portland, Maine, *via* the Grand Trunk of Canada, and has a track route of over 3,000 miles. Offices, Rialto Building.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS enters over the Michigan Southern tracks; depot, Van Buren, between Pacific and Sherman streets. It extends *via* the "Lake Shore" to Buffalo.

THE CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA centralizes the terminal facilities whereby several roads enter the Polk street depot. It does a switching business.

THE BELT ROAD extends around the city, and is used for local traffic.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO enters over the tracks of the Illinois Central, and its depot is approached from Michigan avenue, between Monroe and Adams streets. The great B. & O. system affords a direct through line east *via* Washington. Offices, 83 Clark street.

THE CHICAGO & WESTERN is an internal road connecting with warehouses, elevators, etc.

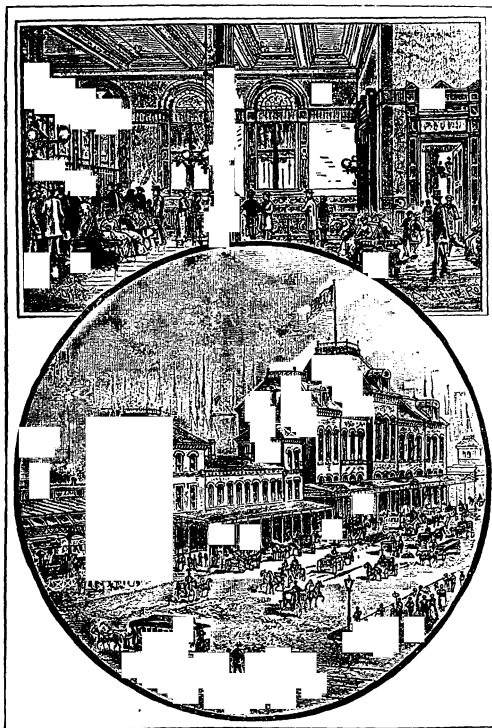
THE CHICAGO & ATLANTIC extends from a junction with the Western Indiana, nineteen miles from the city, to Marion, Ohio, on to the Atlantic coast. Polk street depot.

THE CHICAGO, EVANSTON & LAKE SUPERIOR enters at depot, Canal, Madison and Adams. Office, Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL enters over the Illinois Central tracks, with depot foot of Lake street. It operates the Canada Southern, and is a very popular line from Chicago to Buffalo and the east, because of the magnificent scenery along the line, and of the superb equipment of the road, which crosses below

Niagara falls on its grand Cantilever bridge. Its main and leased lines compose a system of over fifteen hundred miles of as fine road as can be built. Office, 67 Clark.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO also uses the Canal



Union Depot, Canal, Madison and Adams.

street depot. This road runs the fast, through, all Pullman trains, to New York, and its magnificent equipment insures at all times a big passenger list for the east, while its western list from eastern points is immense.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS extends direct to St. Louis from Bloomington, which is about half way between Chicago and St. Louis. Their great western line shoots off to Roodhouse, thence to Louisiana, crossing the Mississippi and

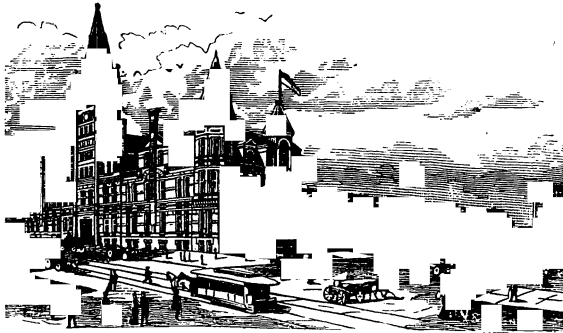
on to Kansas City and the west. This great road has always been a great feeder to Chicago, bringing an immense traffic from the Missouri and Mississippi River country here. Its trains and train service is the equal of any road in the world, and its management the most successful.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC have their own depot at Van Buren, between Pacific and Sherman. It controls

the great "Albert Lea" route, and extends to Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Atchison, etc.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN uses its own station which is part of the depot, Van Buren, between Pacific and Sherman. The main line is from Chicago to Buffalo *via* Cleveland, double track the whole way, and with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis operates lines aggregating about fifteen hundred miles of road.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN have their own passenger station, Kinzie and Wells streets. The road reaches out through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Northern Michi-



Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Station, Wells Street.

gan, Dakota and into Nebraska, bringing to Chicago the principal traffic of those regions through which it passes. The road, including all of its lines, is as popular as it is possible for a great highway to become, and the immense travel of late years to the northwest looks to this road for its passage.

THE C., B. & Q. comes into the Union Depot, Canal street.

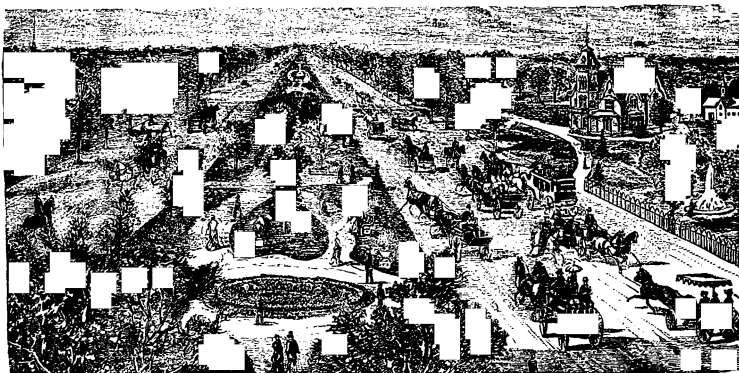
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURGH uses the Canal, Adams and Madison street depot. It connects with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad and other roads in Indiana and Ohio. The Pennsylvania operates the line.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS operate in the coal fields of Grape Creek. Offices, 123 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO, CAIRO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD Co. have offices at LaSalle and Adams streets.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA, SANTA FÉ & CHICAGO will be another one of the gigantic railway systems entering Chicago in the near future. The "Santa Fé," as it is called in the West, is now one of the grandest systems in existence, and the gentlemen at its head are recognized as among the most successful railway managers in the field.

After a ride over any one of the various lines of railway that enter the city, the stranger, if in search of pleasant occupation that will more than repay for the time and trouble of procuring a "turn-out," should take a drive through Drexel Boulevard, a cut of which is here presented.



Drexel Boulevard.

The Express Business.

AMONG the numerous organizations that have been developed in the growth of American commerce, none are more remarkable than the express systems. As soon as the railway service had begun to grow into importance, efforts were made to minimize the cost of sending packages by consolidating them in single large shipments, but these efforts met, at first, with short-sighted opposition, the railway companies erroneously deeming them inimical to their own interests. In time, however, the economic forces which were in operation proved too strong, and the result has been the establishment of several gigantic express companies, whose aggregate business now is of proportions so enormous, and whose operations are so essential to the general convenience of the entire commercial world, as to render them indispensable factors in all business transactions.

In this connection it will be of interest to present a brief outline history of the express business of the country. The sketch is full of information that should be read eagerly by those interested in building up the business.

The London *Times* very properly calls the express business an American institution. Originating in Massachusetts, its growth and usefulness, though immense throughout this continent, is almost entirely limited to the United States.

Beginning with only forty-one miles of rail in the spring of 1839, (viz., from Boston to Providence, R. I., en route to New York city, *via* Long Island Sound), its extension kept step with the increase of rapid transit facilities, until now it is in daily operation over all of the United States and Canada, and makes use of over 100,000 miles of railway.

The express business is peculiar in its scope and particulars. Its carriage must be the swiftest possible; its custody of all

*

things intrusted to it must secure the shipper against loss or damage; its delivery to address must be prompt and sure, and the company must be as responsible as the best of banks; its line of travel may include ocean, lake and river, as well as land, but for the most part, of course, it is upon the track of the rushing locomotive.

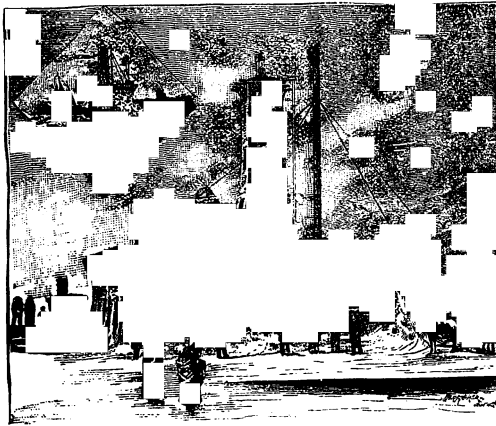
Wm. Frederick Harnden, the projector of the Harnden express, in 1839, foremost in that "new industry," died of consumption six years after he had extended his business to Europe. Stimson's Express History gives the date of his death as January 14, 1845. Subsequently his lines in the United States were divided by purchase among Adams & Co., Thompson & Co., and Livingston & Wells. In the last result, as the chemists say, Harnden's enterprise accrued to the Adams and the American express companies, enabling both to date their origin back to 1839. Certainly the name and lion's share fell to the Adams company, an express firm began by Alvin Adams and P. B. Burke, in Boston, in 1840, and their business was extended from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington, D. C., by S. M. Shoemaker and E. S. Sanford, a few years later, with the approval of William Dinsmore, Alvin Adams' New York partner. In 1850 these four gentlemen became co-partners, but were not incorporated until 1854, then the late Alfred Gaither extended their lines west, and, as the pioneer of the Adams Express Company west of Ohio, made himself of noteworthy repute in the southwest.

There is over fifty millions of capital invested in the express business, and 40,000 men perform the work of it. A spirit of fraternity pervades the several corps, and considering the inevitable competition between some of the companies, remarkable suavity is preserved among the different boards of directors and executive committees. The entire nation, no less than the great West (of which Chicago is the metropolis), has every reason to be proud of the express as an American invention.

Lake Michigan.

THIS inland sea affords Chicago the means for transporting the great volume of bulk freights, such as grain, iron, lumber, stone, as well as other classes of merchantable products, to and from the eastern shipping points, in vessels both sail and steam, besides furnishing the city with an inexhaustible supply of water for all purposes. There are several lines of steamers,

both passenger and freight, plying these waters, touching at all the cities and towns along its shores, passing through the Straits and into the other great lakes which form the chain of inland seas, and thence, by the way of the Erie and Welland canals, to the Atlantic ocean.



Summer.

The "Crib."

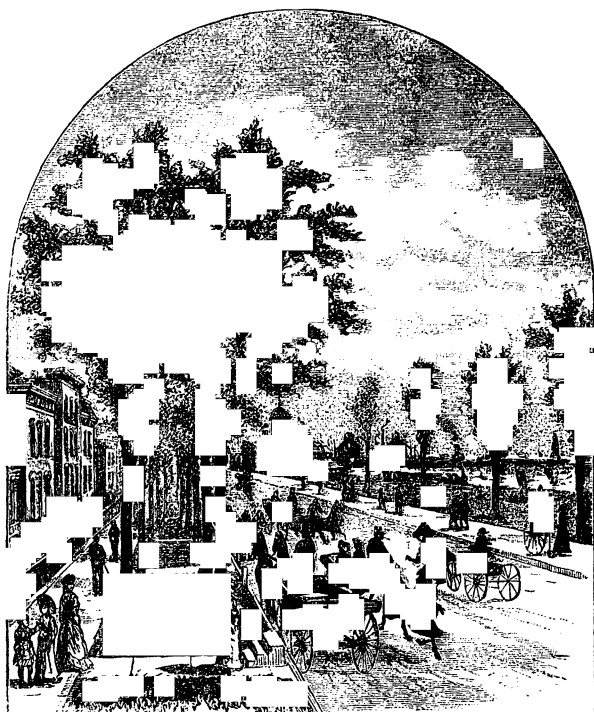
Winter.

CHICAGO RIVER furnishes a means of passage through the city for the tonnage of the lake, and an outlet for the city's sewerage. It also forms a connecting link with the

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL, through which the Illinois River is reached, the latter emptying into the Mississippi. Thus it will be seen that a through passage by waterway is had *via* and through Chicago, from the eastern seaboard to St. Paul in

the Northwest, Manitoba in the North, and to New Orleans in the South.

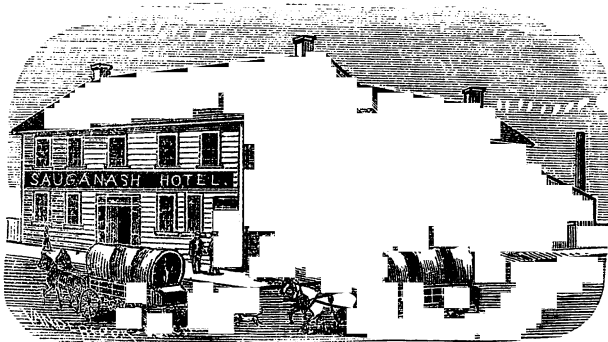
THE GOODRICH LINE of steamers is a popular one for passage to Mackinaw, Milwaukee, Detroit, etc., etc., and during the open season its fast boats leave the company's docks at regular hours, making quick and pleasant passage.



Michigan Avenue Boulevard.

Hotels.

WITH the greatest railway traffic of any city in the country, lines of railway that bring into the city daily from thirty to fifty thousand non-residents, it follows that the hotel facilities should be adequate to meet the requirements made by such an

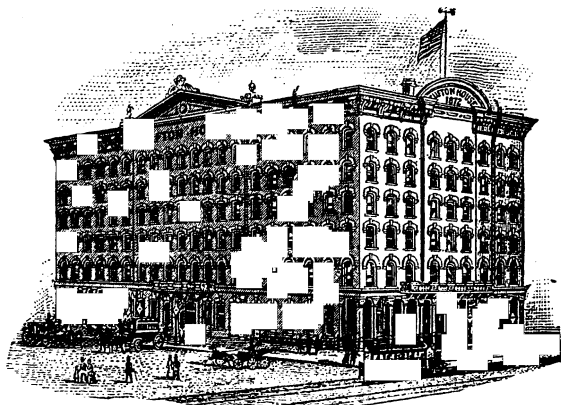


Hotel of Early Days.

influx; besides, there are many thousands that prefer hotel life and restaurant fare to that of any other, consequently Chicago is provided with both in plentiful numbers.

CLIFTON HOUSE.—This magnificently appointed caravan-sary is as well known throughout the country as any hotel can be. It is a fine brick-structure, six stories high, of modern architecture, and is located at the northwest corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue. To those who are familiar with Chicago this situation will be at once recognized as the very center of the great South Side, and to strangers it can be said that it is the most desirable for all classes of travelers. Cable-cars pass the doors, which run to the south parks (these are

Washington Park and Jackson Park), also to Drexel and Grand Boulevards, and to Washington Park Club race-course. The reputation of the proprietors and owners, Messrs. Wheelock and Loring, is a guarantee that everything that will tend to the comfort and entertainment of their guests is not only done, but cheerfully done. They have now had an experience of twenty-five years of hotel-life, and this long experience insures them at all times a large and desirable patronage. The *cuisine* is one of the main features of the Clifton, and in this respect, in fact in any other respect, it has not a superior in any country, for Chi-



Clifton House, Wabash Avenue and Monroe Streets.

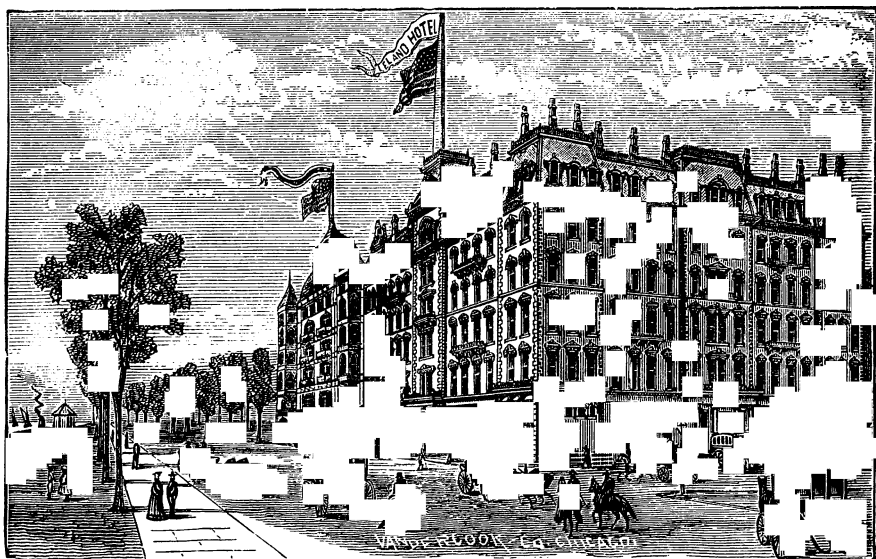
cago is the *entrepot* of a vast country from which all the most desirable edibles flow; consequently the very best is obtainable here, and the Clifton gets its quota. There are two hundred elegantly furnished rooms in the hotel, and every modern improvement that in any way adds to the completeness of the house or is necessary to its perfect equipment, is here provided. For such a house, with its unexcelled management, etc., etc., its rates — \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day — are very moderate.

McCoy's NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL.—As will be seen from the illustration, this hotel is a most magnificent architectural triumph. Its location—corner Clark and Van Buren streets—



McCoy's New European Hotel, Clark and Van Buren Streets.

is in the immediate vicinity of the grandest business structures that have ever been erected in this or any country. The Board of Trade, U. S. Custom-house, Union League Club-house, Rock Island R. R. depot, and the terminus of LaSalle street, where the great trade of Chicago centers, are only a block and a half from its doors. The hotel has two hundred and fifty superbly furnished east, south and west *front* rooms, with fire alarm call in each room, though the building is perfectly fire-proof. It is



Leland Hotel, Michigan Avenue and Jackson Street.

provided with hydraulic passenger elevator, and a first-class restaurant in the building. The rates are from one dollar a day and upward, as guests desire. Mr. Wm. McCoy is owner and proprietor, while Mr. Rush Field is manager.

LELAND HOTEL, Mr. Warren F. Leland, proprietor. The situation of this house was well selected for a hotel, fronting on Michigan Boulevard, the fashionable drive of the city, within full view of the lake and of Lake Park — one could hardly find

a more desirable place to be while in the city. The management, however, and luxuriant interior have had much to do with establishing the popularity of the Leland. It is here the guest has every comfort and convenience possible to provide, hence the house receives the patronage of people who expect and appreciate being well taken care of. The rates are from \$3 to \$5 per day.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—There is hardly a traveler who has ever passed through Chicago that has not heard of, visited, or been a guest at the Sherman. In the first place its location is directly in the midst of the heart of town—all the theaters, all the rail-



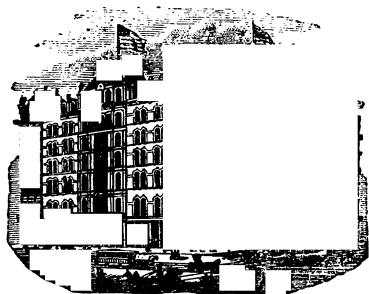
Sherman House, Clark Street, cor. Randolph.

road offices, the court-house, and many of the banks are in its immediate vicinity—hence the desirability of being at this house. Secondly, it is one of the best equipped and well-managed of hotels. Its rates are always reasonable, while the service, the appointments, the *cuisine*, etc., are in every respect just what one would desire. Mr. J. I. Pierce is proprietor.

THE TREMONT HOUSE is another grand architectural pile, and in this respect surpasses many of the other hotels. The interior is furnished most luxuriantly, and this with its superb *cuisine* makes it the headquarters for a large number of the sub-

stantial people who visit Chicago. The Tremont is now on the American plan, with rates ranging from \$3 to \$4 per day. John B. Drake & Co. are proprietors.

GRAND PACIFIC. — This hotel has a very central location and is architecturally a handsome building. The main entrance



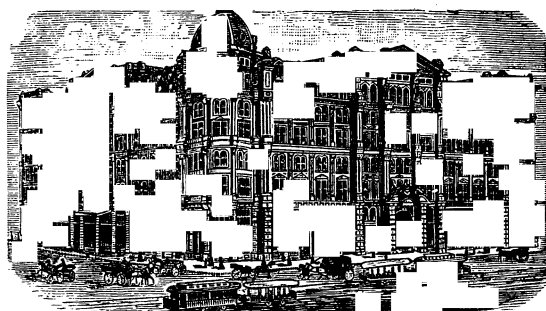
Grand Pacific Hotel, cor. Clark and Jackson Sts.

on Clark street leads to an inner court, the decoration of which is on a most elaborate scale. Throughout the entire five hundred and over bed-chambers, parlors, dining-halls, corridors, etc., the upholstery, furnishing, interior decoration, in fact everything that goes to make up the perfect equipment of a *first-class* hotel, is on a plan of mag-

nificence that entitles the house to the name of *Grand Pacific*. The building and furnishing cost about \$1,675,000, and Messrs. Drake, Parker & Co. are the proprietors.

PALMER HOUSE. — There is not a traveler of any standing, be he a commercial tourist bent on raids for gain, or whether he be a pleasure-seeker going the world round, but that can give you the history of the "Palmer."

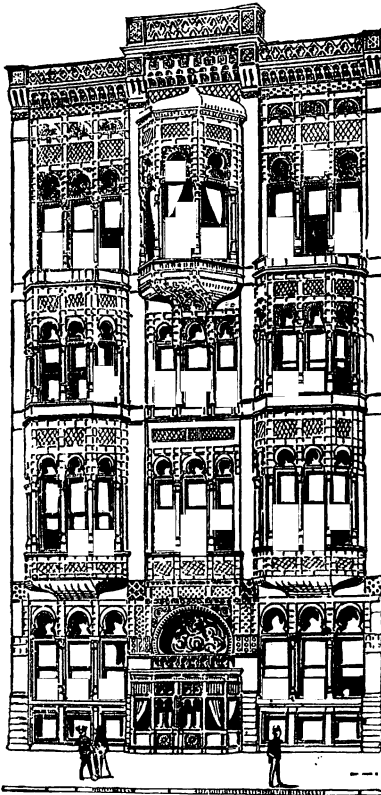
The building is a grand piece of architecture, both



Palmer House, cor. State and Monroe Streets.

external and internal, and contains 815 rooms, besides parlors, dining-room, etc., etc. The house is conducted both on the

European and American plans, the former at \$1 to \$2 for room per day, the latter at from \$3 to \$6 per day. The cost of building and furnishing was upwards of \$2,500,000, and it is owned by the Palmer House Company.



Kinsley's Restaurant and Cafe.

These constitute the principal hotels, but there are any number of good houses in the city ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$2 per day that are better in every respect than many hotels in other cities charging much higher rates; in fact it is often remarked by travelers that one can get better fare and more accommodations at the medium hotels in Chicago than can be had at \$5-a-day hotels in some other places. The Washington Hotel, at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, is considered a No. 1 house.

KINSLEY'S RESTAURANT AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENT.—This beautiful piece of architectural construction was erected in 1885, the style being moresque, after the famous Alhambra at Grenada. Few, if indeed any city, boasts so magnifi-

cent a building for such purposes. The bay windows, of which there are five, consist of copper *en repoussé* work, with graceful gilded columns supporting terra cotta in unique designs, and are set with stained and plate glass. The interior, however, is

where the proprietor's fastidious taste has been indulged most. The first floor, devoted to ladies and gentlemen's dining, luncheon and sample rooms, is decorated in Persian colorings and designs, with the floors laid in English tiling of costly patterns. The second floor is the restaurant and café, and is gorgeous in its furnishing and ornamentation. On the third floor are the select dining rooms and banqueting rooms, while the fourth is divided into two grand banqueting rooms 40x60 feet each. The flooring and wainscoting is done in marble, and the whole interior is on a scale of magnificence rarely equaled outside of Oriental domains. Such, briefly, is the building and furnishing, except that two handsome passenger elevators, which are inclosed in ornamental electroplated bronze basket work—pass up and down at all hours. As to the reputation of the proprietor and his ability as caterer, ask the fashionable world, the representative business men, the club men, etc., and you will be informed that "Kinsley's" is acknowledged the equal if not superior to anything of the kind in America.

Theaters.

THE immense floating population of Chicago always assures a good attendance on the play, or other amusement, but where the drama or the opera and the higher grade of artistic amusements get their substantial support is from the commercial devotee, who, after the daily routine of hurrying business life, requires relaxation. The play-houses of Chicago are both elegant and commodious and during the opera season present every desirable attraction.

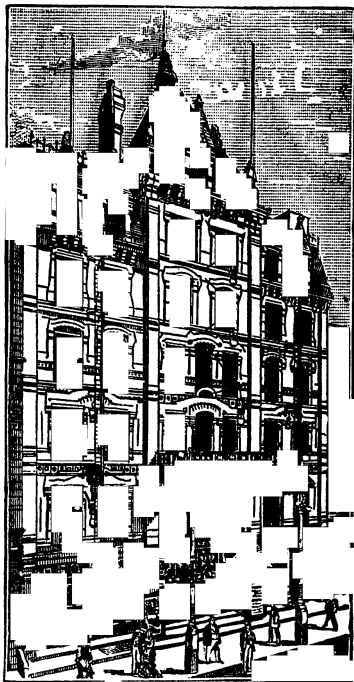
HOOLEY'S THEATER.—In 1870 Mr. R. M. Hooley—familiarily called by the profession “Uncle Dick,”—became proprietor of Bryan's Hall, standing where the Grand Opera House now is. On January 2, 1871, he opened with Hooley's Minstrels, which had a successful run. The autumn attraction was Giocometti's tragedy “Elizabeth,” but when October 9 arrived, the fire had left the city and Hooley's in ruins. By the middle of October, 1872, Hooley's new theater was finished on the present site—Randolph street, opposite the city hall. It is 112x65 feet, the auditorium is 67x65 feet, 65 feet high and the stage 66x45 feet. The grand hallway leading to foyer entrance is twenty feet wide, while the interior is both comfortable, cosy and tastefully decorated with twelve richly upholstered private boxes. Many, prominent in dramatic and operatic art, have appeared here, and many popular attractions, authors and actors received their introduction to fame here; from here Robson and Crane started their brilliant combination; so, too, “Adonis,” with Dixey in the title role—it was through Mr. Hooley's efforts that the piece was first presented—he saw its worth, its phenomenal success proves it. Bartley Campbell, the brilliant author, also dates his success as a playwright from Hooley's. The house is specially ventilated with patent ventilators and smoke-escape

and as the proscenium is principally cast iron, it is therefore practically fire-proof. Light opera and high grade comedy reign at Hooley's, and Mr. Augustin Daly's combinations occupy the boards every summer.

THE COLUMBIA THEATER is one of the most popular amusement houses in Chicago. Its seating capacity is over 2,800. The interior decorations are on the most elaborate scale, and at this date, August, 1887, the whole theater, external and internal, is a model of artistic attractiveness. The entrance is through a spacious and elegantly decorated hallway, the walls and ceiling of which are covered with papier-mache of unique and original designs, and the wainscot of tile and mosaic work. This popular theater was erected in 1880, and on the opening night presented Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," with Robson and Crane respectively as Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Sir Toby Belch. It has always been a first-class play-house, only the higher grade performances being permitted, and its stage has been occupied by all the leading stars and combinations. The Columbia is conducted by

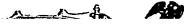
a company whose president is Mr. J. M. Hill, and whose treasurer is Mr. Dan'l Shelby, with Mr. E. Hopkins, Jr., secretary.

McVICKER'S THEATER is now in its thirtieth year of continued success. There is not in all the country another play-house more perfect in its entirety than McVicker's, of Chicago.



Columbia Theater, 104 to 110 Monroe Street.

This magnificent theater stands unique. It combines the good qualities of other famous theaters in Europe and America, with original ideas of the veteran actor and manager, J. H. McVicker, practically expressed in foyer, auditorium and stage, showing the acme of excellence, which the science of theater construction and equipment has attained. McVicker's is luxurious and in decoration equals, if not surpasses, the parlor and drawing-room appointments of the most costly residences. The chairs are

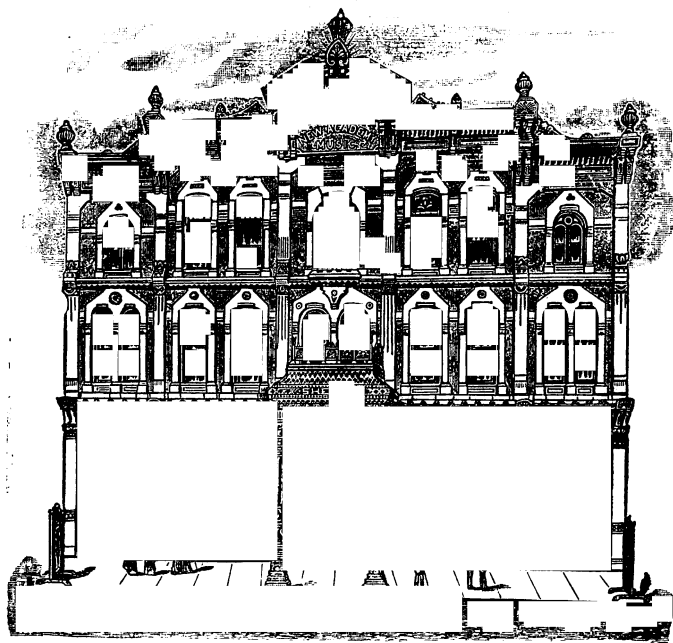


McVicker's Theater, Madison near State Street.

built for ease and comfort, while the boxes are perfect gems. The cooling apparatus for hot weather works like a charm, and the heating and ventilating is so perfect that the house is filled with fresh air continually. Behind the scenes in a theater is to the average patron a tantalizing, curiosity-inciting sort of place that is mysterious as the interior of the dark continent. If a patron of this theater desires to become acquainted with a realm of novelties, write to the management for a copy of "McVicker's

Observanda Accueil," a well written and clearly illustrated book of fifty pages, showing McVicker's as it is.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, located on the West Side, on Halsted street near Madison, is the property of Mr. Dan'l Shelby. The interior decorations, including the vestibule, are in rich and artistic designs, a blending of harmonious browns, olives, Molichile greens relieved by crimson, gold and silver that presents a charm-



Academy of Music, Halsted near Madison Street.

ing effect. The curtain is a portraiture of numerous excellently executed figures representing a scene entitled "Rewarding the Bull-fighter," and is the handsomest found in any Chicago theater. The seats are comfortable, the heating and ventilation perfect, and the management provides only first-class attractions, a new company being on the boards every following week during the season.

THE CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE is one of the prominent theaters in the city, and is located on Washington street, opposite the county building. Only the higher grade of plays, operas, etc., are presented. Mr. John Norton, of St. Louis, an actor and manager, was the founder.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, formerly Bryan Hall, then Hooley's Opera House, and under the management of Mr. R. M. Hooley up to the fire, when it was destroyed, was rebuilt, and is now located at 87 Clark street.

STANDARD THEATER is on the West Side, at Halsted and Jackson streets. Its interior is very fine both in decoration and arrangement, and there is a double balcony, parquette circle and ten private boxes. The heating and ventilation is perfect, and it is a first-class house in all respects, presenting standard performances during the season.

THE LYCEUM is also on the West Side, the location being Desplaines street, north, half a block from Madison. This house is a perfect little gem, with its balcony, upper tier, orchestra chairs, private boxes and beautiful frescoes. It presents variety performances of the better class, and seats about twelve hundred persons very comfortably.

CRITERION THEATER is on the North Side, at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. The seating capacity is some seventeen hundred and its furnishing decorations and equipment are of the very best. It presents to its patrons the legitimate drama.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This is one of the oldest of the theaters, and is on Clark street, north of Randolph. It has a handsome auditorium running parallel with the street. This is a great variety house where the very best combinations, representing a varied line of novel specialties, appear. The management conducts the theater on the popular plan of moderate prices, consequently there is always a full house.

THE PEOPLE'S is another variety theater, presenting also the drama. The location is on State, south, at 339, and its seating capacity is about two thousand persons.

THE HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE provides a variety list of attractions, and is located at Halsted and Harrison streets. The house will hold about eight hundred people.

THE NATIONAL THEATER will accommodate about one thousand, and is on Clybourn avenue, 26 and 28.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING, in which exhibitions are held yearly of mechanical and industrial products, is a mammoth structure of glass and iron, located on the lake front, just south of Lake Park and foot of Monroe and Adams streets.

There are any number of entertainment halls throughout the city, among them:

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL, which seats one thousand. It is on Madison near State street.

FARWELL HALL, on Madison near LaSalle, is used principally for religious meetings, lectures, etc., and seats 1,800 people.

APOLLO HALL, in Central Music Hall building, is a small auditorium, used principally for rehearsals and private concerts. It seats four hundred.

WEBER MUSIC HALL seats four hundred, and is at Wabash avenue and Jackson street.

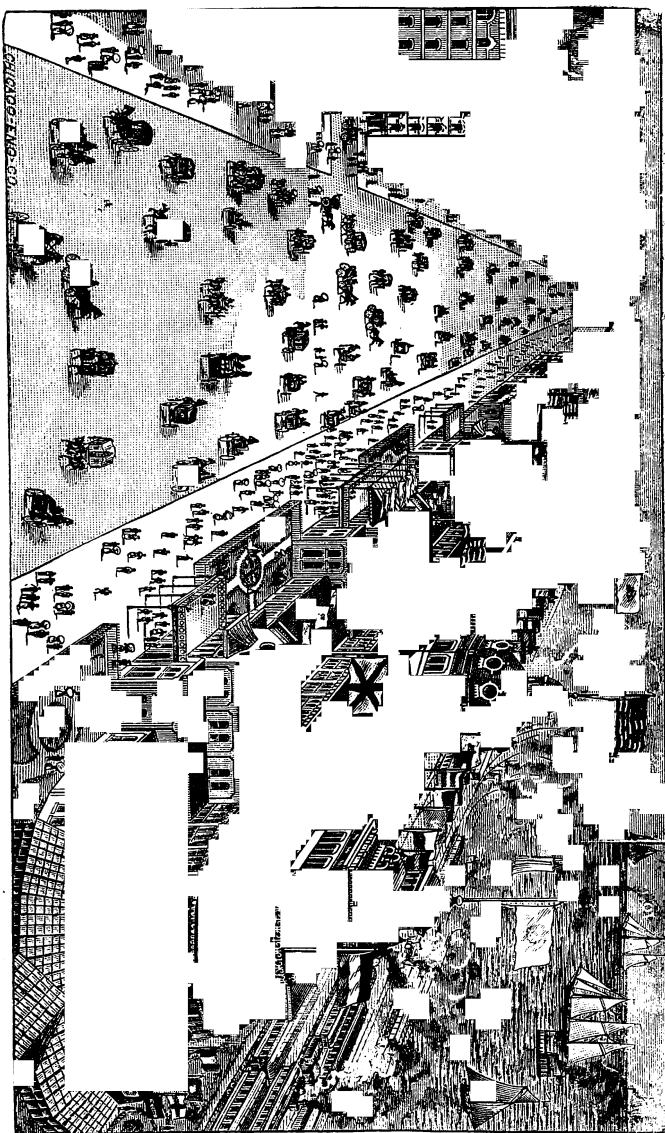
DIME MUSEUMS, as the places are called where the freaks of nature, curios both of nature and mechanisms are exhibited, also give stage performance at intervals during the day and evening. There is one on West Madison street and one on Randolph street.

WEST SIDE DRIVING PARK holds regular meetings during the fall and spring, at which there are trials of speed between horses. The track (or course) is a good one and the buildings erected for the accommodation of the attending thousands ample, while the stabling is only fair. The meeting which closed in August had a run of some three weeks, with many of the famous turf racers of the country competing for the liberal purses offered by the club management. The course is on Madison street, just against Garfield Park.

WASHINGTON PARK is mentioned in the chapter on clubs.

THE CENTRAL DRIVING PARK occupies a portion of Garfield Park not yet improved, and is an association of private horse

Michigan Avenue Boulevard — Exposition Building



owners who enjoy speeding there for pleasure and in contests of friendly rivalry.

THE CASINO THEATER is in the large building, corner of Kinzie and North Clark streets. Variety performances rule.

GRENIER'S THEATER, known formerly as Grenier's Garden, is situated at Madison and Throop streets.

MADISON STREET THEATER, at one time the home house of the famous Haverly Minstrels, is on Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

THE PARK THEATER is a variety house, located at 335 State street, south.

THE PRINCESS OPERA HOUSE, a small but attractive place for amusements, is at 560 West Madison street.

THE STAR THEATER, a small house, will be found at 1113 Milwaukee avenue.

THE WINDSOR THEATER is a new addition to the stage facilities of Chicago, and is a very bright, well arranged and commodious theater, in which first-class plays are presented. Location, 468 North Clark street.

THE HAYMARKET THEATER is just being built, and from the plans and design, promises to be the equal of any play-house in the city. The front on Madison street is built of red pressed brick, with stone trimmings. The entrance from Madison street will be through a handsome and commodious lobby, with side entrances and exits for the upper tier. The entrance is built out from the face of the main front in a half circle, and is carried up to the top of the building, making a very attractive architectural feature of the design and construction. Mr. W. L. Davis is the owner.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, a cut of which is on page 62, has a large auditorium, also a small hall.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE is in the building.

Panoramas.

WORKS OF ART ON CANVAS. REALISTIC VIEWS OF GREAT BATTLES FIRST INTRODUCED IN CHICAGO.

AFTER the great war had closed in this country between the sections, North and South, the idea of reproducing the actual scenes of the greatest of the battles that took place, was suggested and carried through to such perfection that the participants in those struggles who have viewed the different panoramas here pronounce them wonderfully real. The fiercest fighting of the period, and the most stubbornly contested battle of the time is acknowledged to be that of "Shiloh," a marvelous painting of which is on exhibition in Panorama building, on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, opposite the Exposition building. The criticisms of those who are highly competent to judge of such scenes will convey a better idea of this wonderful exhibition than could the writer:

General W. T. Sherman, in company with several other distinguished gentlemen, visited the panorama of the battle of Shiloh. After dinner, at the Grand Pacific hotel, he said to a number of gentlemen who were in his room:

"I have been to see the battle of Shiloh. It is all right, and you should all see it. I think it is the finest thing in the world."—*Chicago Times*.

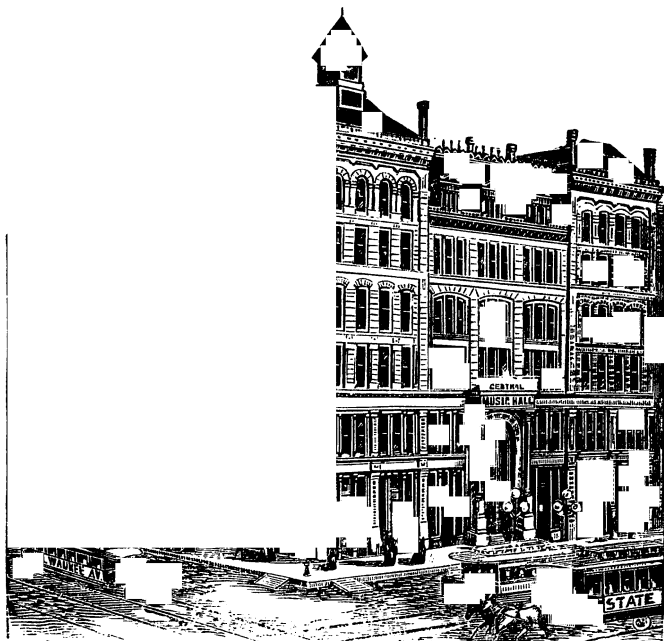
"To look upon the life-like painting of the battle of Shiloh, and hear General Prentiss describe its thrilling incidents, and point out the groups of leading officers, among which are seen General Grant and staff, was, to me, an hour of strange and impressive interest."—*H. W. Thomas, Chicago, Oct. 24, 1885*.

Professor Swing says: "The panorama of Shiloh places the spectator in the middle of the hottest fight. He does not look

upon the scene from afar, but he is among the shot and fire and the troops. The scene is fearfully real."—*David Swing, Chicago, Oct. 30, 1885.*

The Battle of Gettysburg, another fine panoramic scene, is also on exhibition here. It is in a building erected for the purpose at Wabash and Hubbard Court.

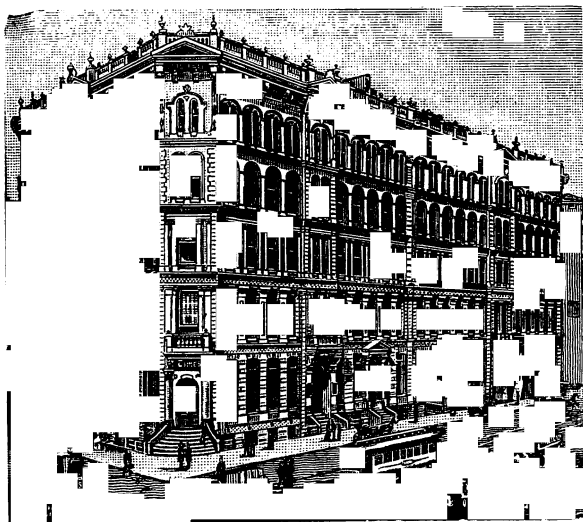
The latest addition to such exhibitions, that is paintings on stationary canvas, representing historical scenes on a large scale, is Jerusalem at the time of the crucifixion. It is well worth seeing.



Central Music Hall, State and Randolph Streets.

The Press.

IN 1833 the first newspaper ever published in Chicago made its appearance on November 26, with a circulation at this day unknown. To-day the circulation of the daily papers of the town will reach half a million copies.



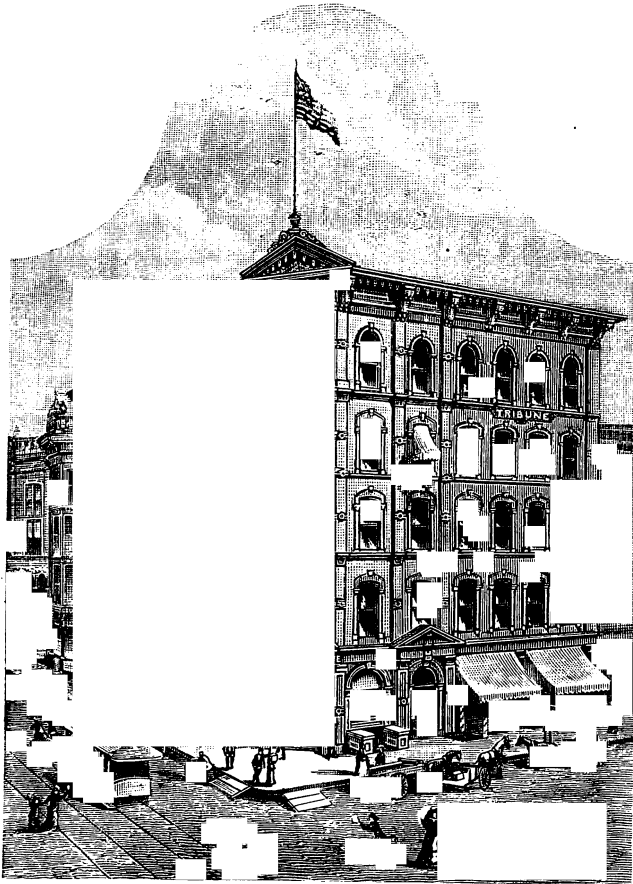
Times Building, 5th Avenue and Washington Street.

The *Times* occupies its own fire-proof building, Fifth avenue and Washington street. It is 80x183 feet front, five stories high. The *Times* is a leading morning issue, independent in politics, indeed, inde-

pendent in all its management. It is the only daily still selling at five cents per copy, but as the *Times* is one of the best newspapers in the country, its rate is not objected to and its readers are as eager for their *Times* as if a smaller charge was made.

The *Tribune* occupies its own building, which is a fine one and a fine piece of property, standing as it does on one of the principal corners of the city, Madison and Dearborn streets. The *Tribune* is the great Republican morning issue, and is not

only read by the Chicago public, but has a wide field of circulation in the territory surrounding. This can be said, however, of all the Chicago papers, for with the best of railway mail service,

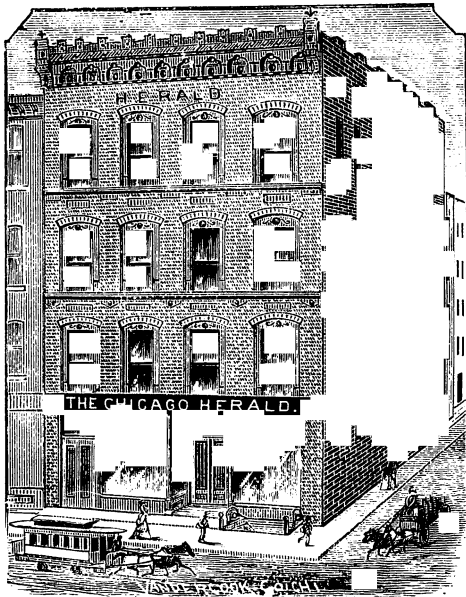


Tribune Building, Madison and Dearborn Streets.

and prosperous towns and cities in close proximity, the Chicago press is looked to for the news by all these adjacent places.

The *Tribune* is issued for three cents, with a Sunday edition at five cents.

The *Inter-Ocean*, Republican in politics, occupies the premises 85 Madison street. Its circulation, especially its weekly, is very large throughout the country districts. The management of this paper is very energetic and uses every legitimate means to further the interest of their publication.



Herald Building, 120 Fifth Avenue.

The *Chicago Herald*, 120 Fifth avenue, is a bright, short paragraph, full-of-news, morning daily at two cents a copy, the kind of paper to give you the news while waiting for your coffee to cool, and not only the news of the world but editorial expressions on all the leading questions of the day in a concise form, that he who runs may catch the gist.

The *Daily News* is both a morning and afternoon paper; its morning edition is sold at two cents per copy, its 12, 3 and 5

o'clock editions at one cent per copy. Its extras appear as fast as it is possible to obtain news when there is any important event transpiring. It owns and occupies the building at 123 Fifth avenue.

The *Journal* is the representative evening Republican paper. Its building at 159-61 Dearborn street is a handsome and commodious structure. The *Journal* issues two afternoon editions.

The *Mail* is a newsy sheet, published at one cent, from its building 118 Fifth avenue. It has a 12, 3 and 5 o'clock edition, but may have a dozen more if occasion requires. The *Mail* is abreast of the period and furnishes the public with everything in the way of news very soon after the events occur.

GERMAN DAILIES.

Staats Zeitung, Fifth avenue and Washington street.

Neue Freie Presse, located at 76 Fifth avenue, with both morning and evening editions.

Military.

THE headquarters of the Department of the Missouri of United States Government troops and military divisions is in the Pullman building.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF at 1st Cavalry building, Michigan avenue, foot of Monroe street.

FIRST REGIMENT of Infantry, at Armory 22 to 26 Jackson street.

SECOND REGIMENT of Infantry, Washington Boulevard, corner Curtis street.

BATTERY D FIRST ARTILLERY, Armory Michigan avenue, foot of Monroe street.

FIRST CAVALRY, Armory Michigan avenue, foot of Monroe street.

INDEPENDENT companies are numerous.

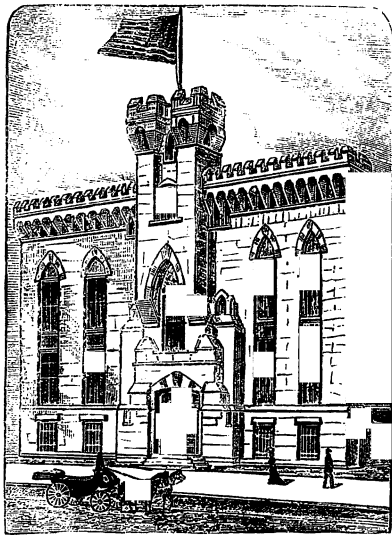
HIBERNIA RIFLES are at 192 Washington street.

CHICAGO ZOUAVES at Battery D.

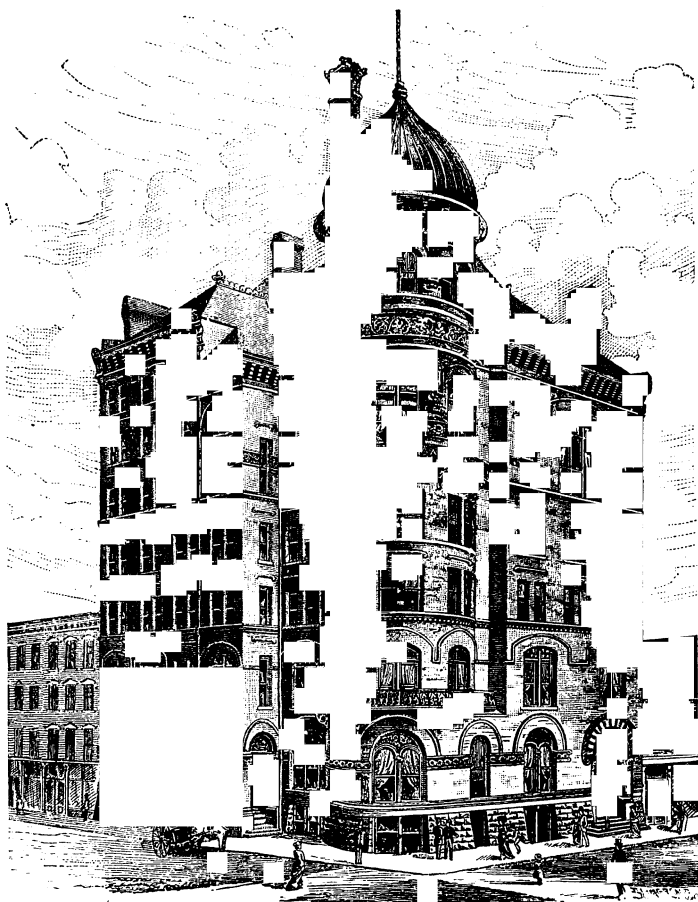
CLAN-NA-GAEL GUARDS, Armory 192 Washington street.

LUCKY ZOUAVES, 181 Monroe street.

CHICAGO LIGHT INFANTRY (colored).



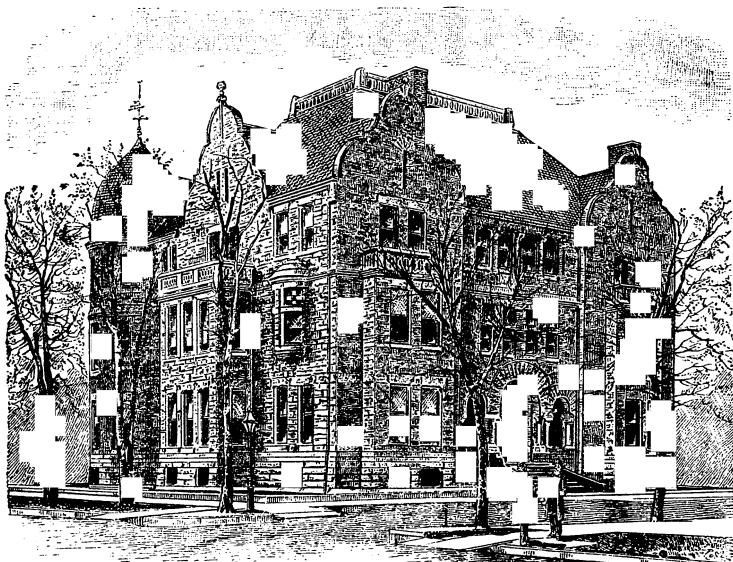
Armory First Infantry, 22-26 Jackson Street.



Union League Club House.

The Clubs.

THE Union League Club occupies one of the handsomest club buildings in the city, a cut of which is here shown. Architecturally, it is a magnificent pile. Its interior, of course, is on a scale of elegance commensurate with the wealth and taste of its members, who are gentlemen of prominence in the community. The location is very central, being just opposite the south end of the Custom House on Jackson street. The club was organized in 1879.



Union Club House.

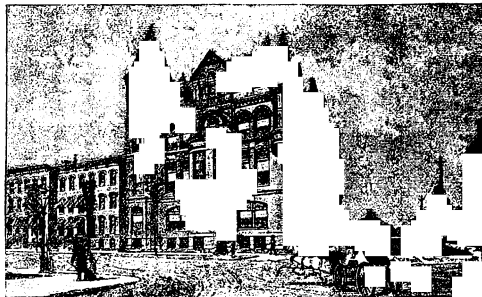
THE UNION CLUB, on the North Side, at Dearborn avenue and Washington Park place, own and occupy a club house whose

massive construction, original design and model interior is a triumph of architectural splendor. The club membership consists of gentlemen of affluence who are recognized as the substantial citizens of Chicago. The design of the interior is modeled somewhat after the colonial or old English type, when the fire-places were capable of receiving the huge back-log, and the hearth stove was the gathering place for good cheer.

THE LAKESIDE CLUB occupies spacious and elaborately furnished buildings at Thirtieth street and Wabash avenue.

THE CALUMET CLUB owns the building they occupy, which is on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

Here is another wealthy club whose membership includes prominent men of all careers, but mostly business men. The main dining hall has a capacity for seating three hundred guests at table at



Calumet Club House.

one time, besides there are three private dining rooms which can be thrown into one grand *salon* if occasion requires.

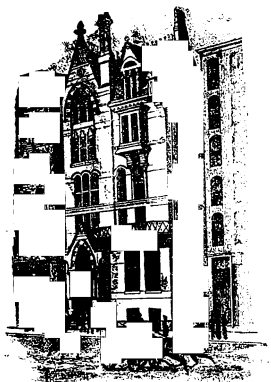
THE IROQUOIS CLUB, originally the Chicago Democratic Club, have no building at present; one however is contemplated, and when finished will be the grandest club building yet erected here. They occupy handsome rooms in Honore Block, Dearborn street. The Iroquois is a powerful organization and makes itself felt in national politics. It numbers among its members men of high standing socially and politically.

THE ILLINOIS CLUB occupy the premises 154 South Ashland avenue, and the buildings and ground are very attractive. The furnishings, decorations and works of art of the interior form a combination of beautiful surroundings that are very rare even in so rich a club as the Illinois. Their musical and literary

entertainments are highly enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be present. Ashland avenue is the fashionable thoroughfare of the West Side.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB is composed of a limited number of representative business men, whose desire is to further the commercial interests of the city and for social intercourse, as well as to entertain commercial magnates from other cities when in Chicago.

THE BANKERS' CLUB, composed of the leading bankers of the city, meets quarterly for the sole purpose of enjoying a social interchange of friendships.



Chicago Club.

THE CHICAGO CLUB own the building they occupy, which is on Monroe street, between State street and Wabash avenue. The interior is elegantly designed, superbly furnished, and is the social resort of its wealthy and fashionable members.

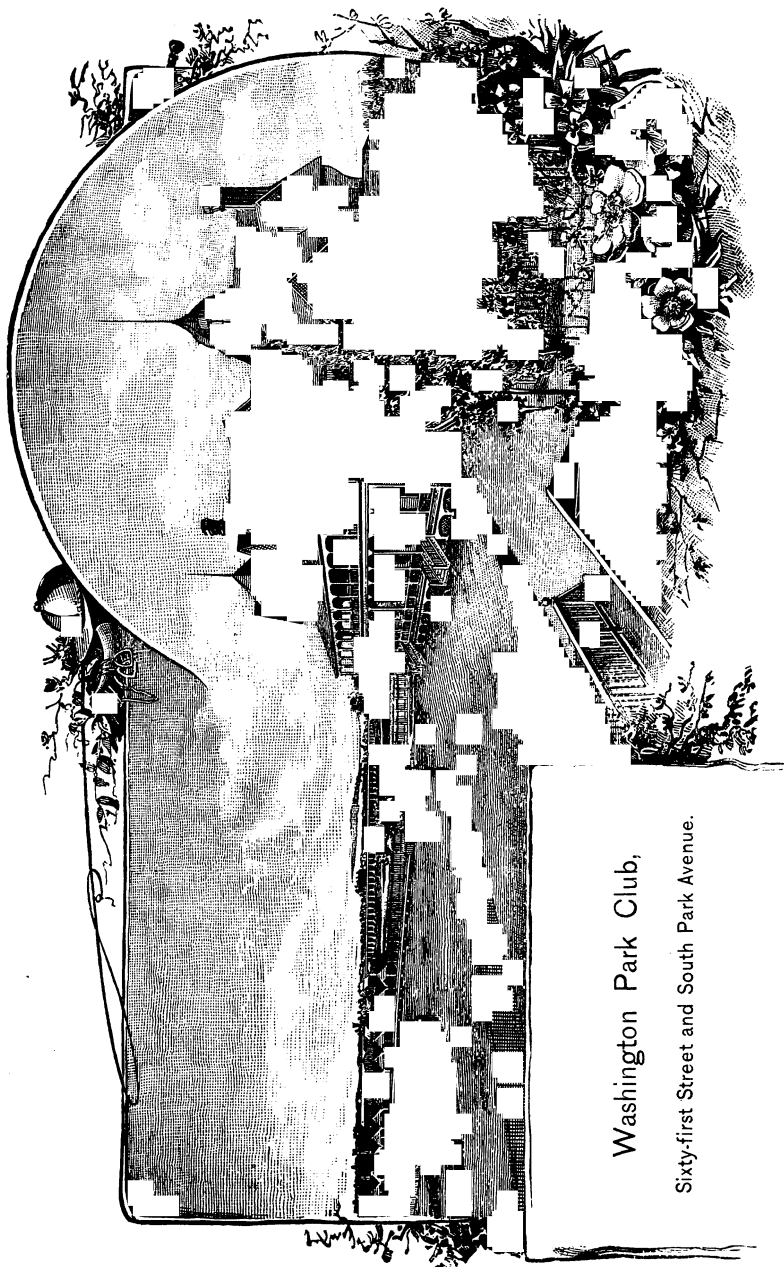
THE WEST SIDE CLUB have an elegant building at 451 Washington boulevard.

THE PRESS CLUB is a social organization, composed of gentlemen connected with the newspapers of the city in a literary way. They have handsome rooms at 133 Clark street.

THE MERCANTILE CLUB is also a business-man's social organization, with rooms at 136 Madison street.

THE STANDARD CLUB is composed principally of Jewish gentlemen, and occupies rooms at 1302 Michigan avenue.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB is the aristocratic racing association of Chicago. The race course is one of the finest and most liberally managed in this country. The club house at the course is a palatial affair, while the whole plant of grand stand, booths, betting stands, club and other stables are on the most magnificent and appropriate scale. Lieut. Gen. Phil H. Sheridan is



Washington Park Club,
Sixty-first Street and South Park Avenue.

president, Mr. John R. Walsh, treasurer, and Mr. John E. Brewster, secretary.

THE CHANNING CLUB has rooms at 135 Wabash avenue, and has for its object the interests of the Unitarians.

THE CANADIAN CLUB is composed of Canadians and their descendants, and such others as these may elect.

THE UNITY CLUB meets for the purpose of discussing literary and art subjects.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB, 163 Washington street, is Republican in politics, but reserves the right to act independently when the interests of union veterans are at stake.

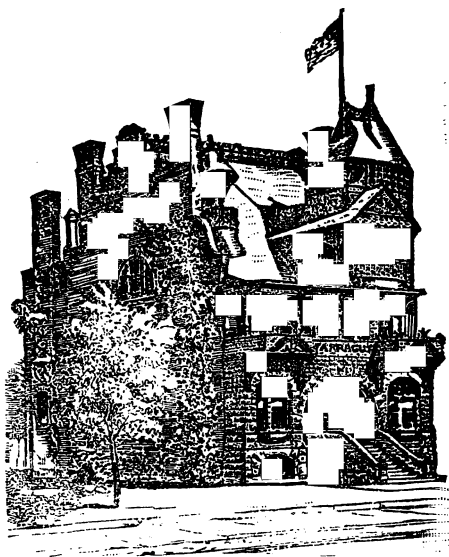
THE HEATH CLUB is composed almost entirely of Scotchmen, who meet for literary and social enjoyment at 153 Clark street.

THE IRISH AMERICAN CLUB, 90 Washington street, is the oldest club of the

kind in this country; it is social and literary in its purposes.

THE FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB own a beautiful club house, a cut of which is here shown, and it is one of the most influential clubs in boating circles in this country. Some of the crews and individual scullers from this club have captured honorable prizes in their contests with the pick of other clubs and associations during the past year.

THE CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB has a suite in the Portland Block, 184 Dearborn street; and is composed of some of the



Farragut Club House.

most distinguished literary gentlemen in the country. The club has an auditorium in which such matters as may be interesting are discussed.

The club gives an annual entertainment at one of the theaters and an anniversary banquet usually at one of the principal hotels.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB meets on the 13th of each month in room 13 of the Grand Pacific, and is social and charitable in its purpose.

THE CHICAGO YACHT CLUB has a club house at 189 Michigan avenue and a superb fleet of yachts owned by its members, some of which are very handsome craft and very fast. This club has done much to keep up the interest in yachting in the west.

Among the other boat clubs are:

THE CATLIN BOAT CLUB, club house at Cedar lake.

THE EVANSTON BOAT CLUB, with club house at Evanston. Its members are Chicagoans who reside at Evanston.

THE DELAWARE BOAT CLUB, with club house near water works on the north side.

THE OGDEN BOAT CLUB has a boat house on the North Side at Superior street; and the others are —

THE CHICAGO CANOE CLUB.

The Tippy Canoe Club.

The Iroquois Boat Club.

THE SPORTSMEN CLUBS ARE: —

The Cumberland, with club house on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R.

The Tolleston Club, with club house at Calumet Lake.

The Audubon Club.

The Chicago Sharpshooters' Association.

The Diana Hunting Club.

The North Chicago Sharpshooters.

The Chicago Shooting Club.

The English Lake Shooting Club.

The Mak-Saw-Ba Club.

The Fox Lake Shooting and Fishing Club have a lovely place on Fox Lake.

The South End Shooting Club.

The Sportsmen's Club of Chicago.

The Lake View Rifle Club.

The S. W. Chicago Sharpshooters.

The Lake George Sporting Association.

The Vermillion Gun Club.

The Geo. H. Thomas Rifle Club.

ATHLETIC CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS:

The Chicago Cricket Club.

The Wanderer's Cricket Club.

The St. George's Cricket Club.

The Chicago Curling Club.

The Chicago Racquet Club.

The Chicago Bicycle Club.

The Hermes Bicycle Club.

The Armory Bicycle Club.

The Chicago Polo Club.

The Princess Polo Club.

The Chicago Bowling Club.

The Chicago Tennis Club.

Societies.

THE SARACEN meets at residences of members.

The Chicago Liberal League, Madison and Halsted streets.

THE SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE.—Secretary can be found at 170 State street.

THE MORAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY meets at Grand Pacific. Secretary 383 Washington Boulevard.

THE MARGARET FULLER SOCIETY meets at Grand Pacific hotel.

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF SONS OF VERMONT meets semi-annually, room 70, Government Building.

THE GARIBALDI LEGION meets at Uhlich's Hall.

THE SONS OF MAINE hold social reunions at the Palmer House.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY, natives of Virginia and their descendants, meets at the Palmer House.

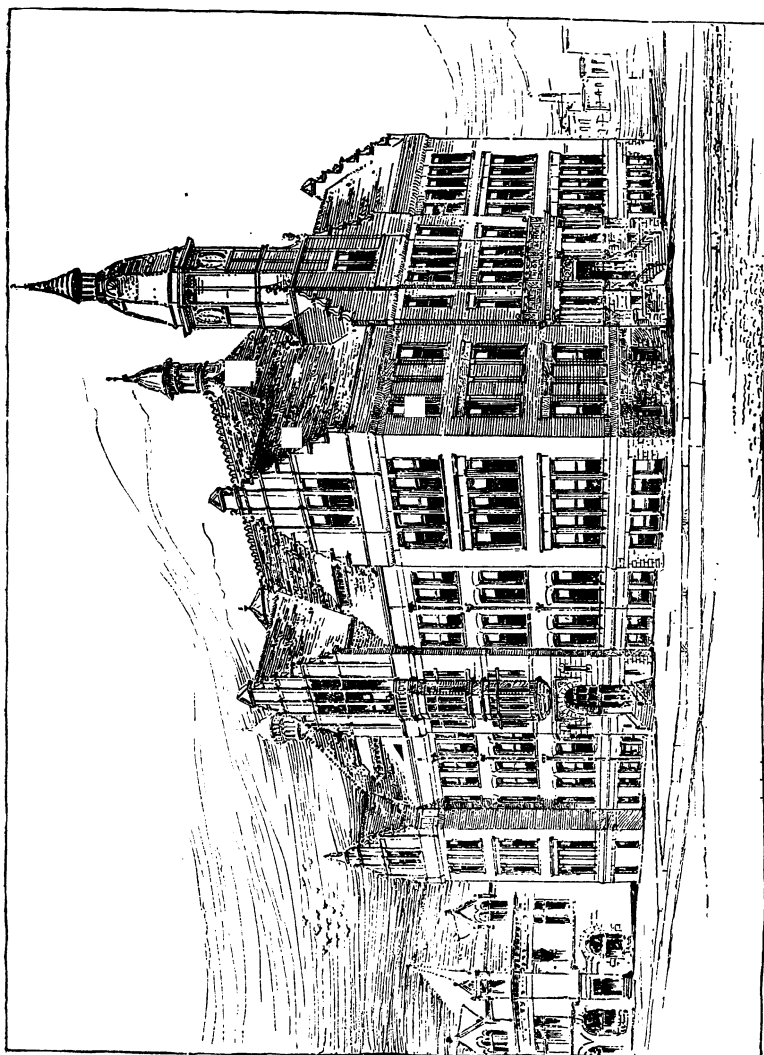
THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION meets in room 71, County Building.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION has room 35, Merchants' Building, 92 LaSalle street.

THE CHICAGO BASE BALL CLUB. — This is an organization whose purpose is to furnish open air sport for the thousands who enjoy athletic exercises, and from the popularity of the game of base ball (or old town ball as it was originally called before the professional athletes took hold) nearly the entire populace enjoy the sport. Base ball is the American national sport, and as Chicago is a town that is patriotic, the game is well patronized here. There are several base-ball associations or leagues, that is, a number of clubs composed of nine men or more, each club managed by its own organization, but the several clubs—generally eight in number—forming a league or association.

The clubs play a series of games with each other and the club holding the highest per cent of games won as against games played is declared the champion of the general organization to which it belongs. After winning the "pennant" (as winning the highest average is called), the different "pennant nines" of the various leagues or associations may play a series of games for the championship of the United States. The Chicago club have a fair piece of ground on which they play games, with grand stand and seating capacity of very good quality. Mr. A. G. Spalding, at one time a ball player himself, but now at the head of the large sporting-goods house of A. G. Spalding & Bros., is president of the club here.

THE UNION RIDING CLUB has a spacious club house at 529 North Clark street.



West Division High School, Ogden Avenue, Lincoln and Congress Streets—Geo. P. Wells, Principal.

Educational.

CHICAGO is well supplied with educational establishments, both public and private, yet it is generally believed that if 10 per cent more room were afforded to the already large number of buildings belonging to the public school system, the attendance would be larger in that proportion. With the rapid growth of the city's population it has been almost impossible to provide the proper public school facilities; as the demand arose, however, new buildings are being added each year, and it is the constant effort of the school board to meet the public want in this respect.

Several large buildings have been added the past year, one of which, the West Side High School, is perhaps the finest and largest. It is an attractive piece of architecture, and to its interior has been applied all the conveniences that experience could suggest. The cut of this and of Tilden School will give a proper idea of the size and style of the later public school buildings erected in Chicago.

The following table of statistics from the report of the superintendent of public schools will be of interest.

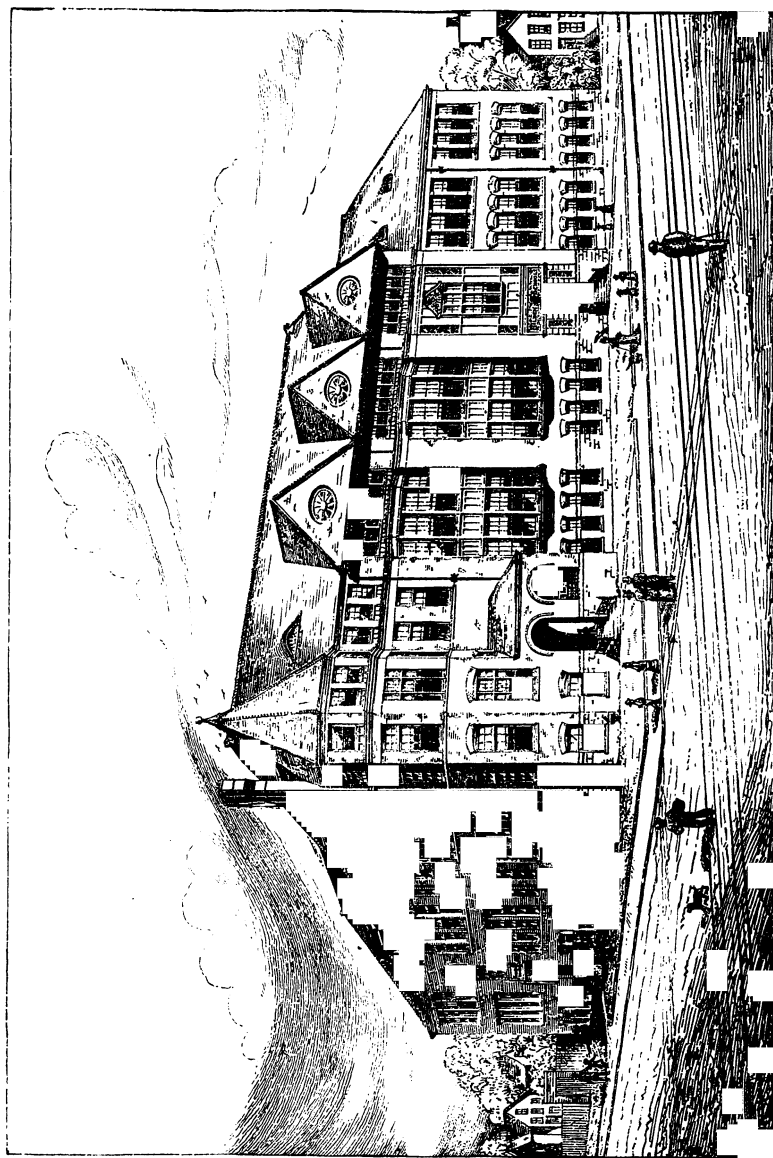
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS—1879-80. 1880-81. 1881-82. 1882-83. 1883-84. 1884-85. 1885-86.

Owned by the city.....	59	61	67	68	75	79	91
Rented.....	14	12	9	8	7	5	2

TEACHERS.

NUMBER OF PRINCIPALS—

	1883-84		1884-85		1885-86	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In High Schools.....	3	0	3	0	3	0
In Gram'r and Primary Schools	26	33	29	38	32	42
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Principals..	29	33	32	38	35	42



Tilden School Building, West Lake Street, Corner of Elizabeth Street.

NUMBER OF ASSISTANTS—

	1883-84		1884-85		1885-86	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In High Schools.....	17	20	17	22	18	29
In Gram'r and Primary Schools	0	1093	0	1184	0	1310
Special Teachers.....	2	1	2	1	3	3
Total Number of Assistants..	19	1114	19	1207	21	1342
Total of Principals and Ass'nts	48	1147	51	1245	56	1384
Total Number of Teachers...	1195		1296		1440	

SCHOOL CENSUS.

	School Census of 1880.	School Census of 1882.	School Census of 1884.	School Census of 1886.
Total Population of the City.....	491,516	560,693	629,985	703,817
Under 21 Years of Age.....	219,622	241,693	263,111	288,202
Between the Ages of 6 and 21 Years..	137,035	155,166	169,384	181,243
Between the Ages of 6 and 16 Years..	97,181	110,389	120,936	129,227
Under 6 Years of Age.....	82,067	86,545	93,727	106,929

At the close of the school year in June there were 77,132 sitings, an increase of 9,814 over the previous year. Of these 236 were in rented rooms.

The following new buildings were opened during the year:

Date.	Name.	Grade.	No. of Rooms.
Sept. 6—	Haven.....	Grammar.....	22
Sept. 6—	Anderson.....	Grammar.....	15
Sept. 6—	King Addition.....	Grammar.....	6
Sept. 6—	Garfield Addition.....	Grammar.....	12
Sept. 6—	Thomas Hoyne.....	Grammar.....	15
Oct. 19—	Burr Addition.....	Grammar.....	12
Oct. 19—	Montefiore Addition.....	Primary.....	9
Jan. 4—	Healy.....	Primary.....	15
Mar. 1—	Cooper.....	Primary.....	15
Mar. 27—	Brainard.....	Grammar.....	15
Mar. 29—	Grant.....	Primary.....	15
May 3—	Cottage Grove Addition..	Primary.....	8
May 24—	Manierre.....	Primary.....	15
May 31—	Froebel.....	Grammar.....	18
			192

The buildings now in process of construction will relieve most of the crowded districts, but the growth of the city requires from

ninety to one hundred additional teachers each year, or enough for six or seven fifteen-room buildings.

In regard to the private educational institutions, seminaries, academies, etc., no community is better provided, and some of the different establishments under this class rank very high.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, REV. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT, is located in Evanston, which is the most beautiful suburb of Chicago, and is one of the best and most healthy summer resorts on the great lakes, having all the advantages of city and all the enjoyments of rural life. It is a model university village, and unusually free from immoral influences. By the laws of the State the sale of intoxicating drinks is forbidden within four miles of the university.

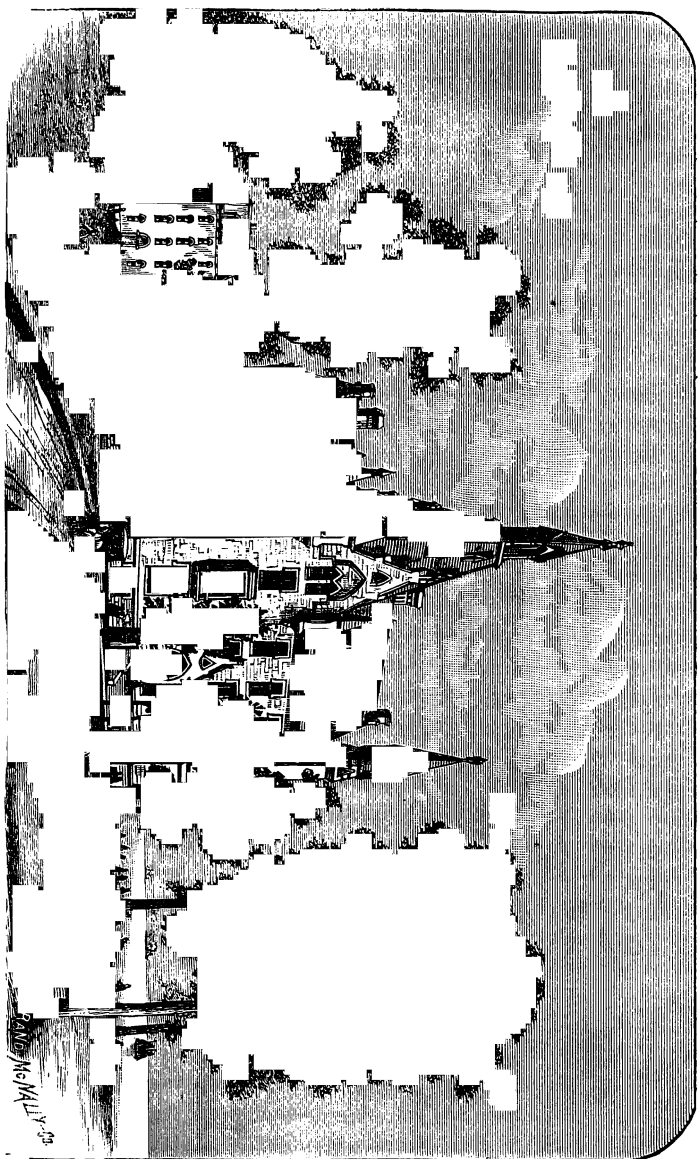
The university campus contains thirty acres on the shore of Lake Michigan. The buildings are shaded by native oaks through which one catches glimpses of the blue waters of the great lake.

There are connected with the university one hundred professors and instructors, and more than thirteen hundred students.

In all the departments the highest advantages of education are given at a moderate cost.

The university includes the following departments :

1. The College of Liberal Arts, which has four regular courses of study and opportunity for a select course.
2. The College of Medicine: Nathan S. Davis, M.D., LL.D., Dean.
3. The College of Law: Hon. Henry Booth, LL.D., Dean.
4. The College of Pharmacy: Oscar Oldberg, Pharm. D., Dean.
5. The College of Oral and Dental Surgery: John S. Marshall, M.D., Dean.
6. The Preparatory School: Rev. Herbert F. Fisk, A.M., Dean.
7. The School of Elocution: Robert L. Cumnock, A.M., Dean.
8. The Conservatory of Music: Oren E. Locke, Director.
9. Department of Art: Catherine Beal, B.P., Director.



Heck Hall.

Northwestern University, Evanston.

College of Liberal Arts.

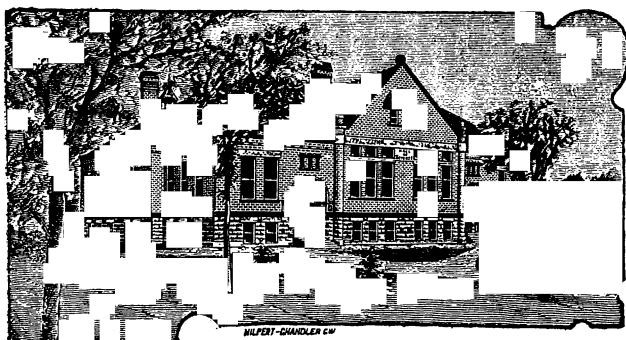
10. Garrett Biblical Institute: Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, D.D., President.

11. Swedish Theological Seminary: Rev. Albert Ericson, A.M., President.

12. Norwegian and Danish Theological Seminary: Rev. N. E. Simonson, A.M., Dean.

The Woman's College is a large and elegant building that gives to young women the advantages of a well-regulated home. Rena A. Michaels, Ph.D., Dean.

There is also a college cottage which offers special advantages to young women of limited means.



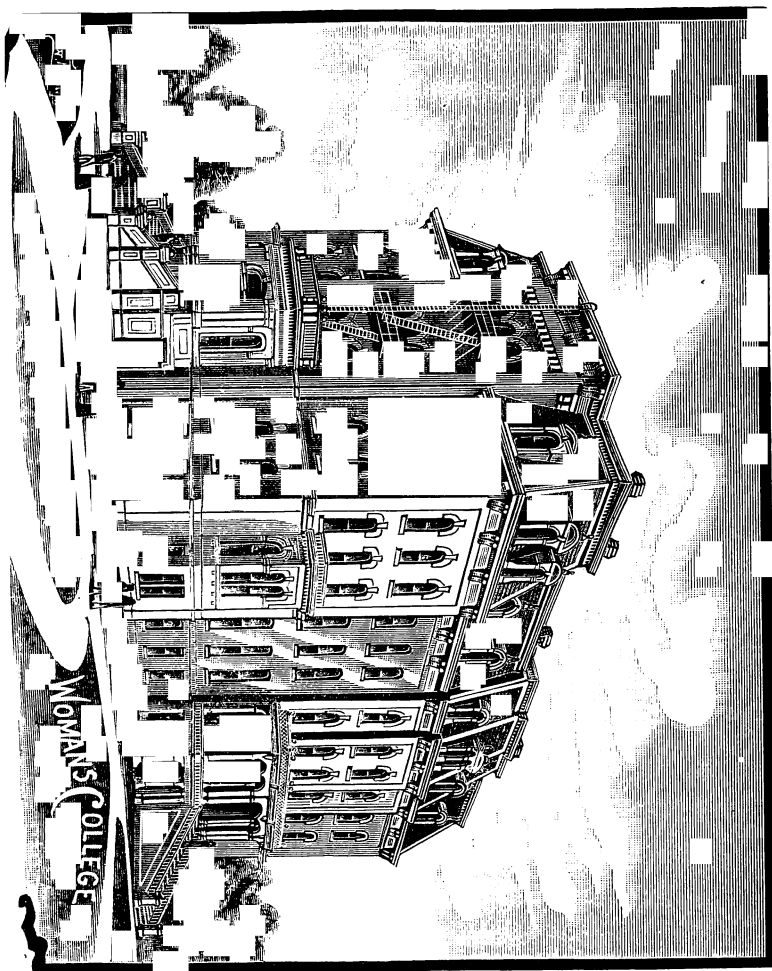
Science Hall—N. W. University Campus.

The three theological schools are on the grounds of the university, but are under distinct corporations.

The colleges of medicine, of law, of pharmacy and of dental and oral surgery are in Chicago, and the other departments are in Evanston.

In the college of liberal arts, the college of law, and in the departments of elocution, of music and of art, young women are admitted to the same privileges, the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees as young men.

In the preparatory school, the special work of which is to prepare students for college, so as to meet the most advanced



Woman's College, Northwestern University Campus.

requirements of the highest and best colleges of the country. There is also provision for a general academic education for students who wish to prepare themselves for the study of medicine, law, teaching in the public schools or for business. There has recently been erected on the college campus a large and well-furnished Hall of Science which affords unusually good accommodations for the departments of chemistry and physics.

Practical instruction is given in the laboratories in this building in the departments of chemistry and physics, and also in the biological laboratory in University Hall.

Museum.—The university museum contains large and valuable collections for illustrating the departments of natural history. The specimens are properly labeled and are well adapted to aid the student. The museum contains:

1. An Herbarium, consisting of nine large and valuable collections of plants from various parts of the country.
2. A zoölogical collection of five thousand specimens.
3. A collection of specimens in mineralogy, lithology and geology.
4. In ethnology, it contains a number of well selected specimens, illustrating various stages of civilization.

Library.—The University library contains about twenty-six thousand volumes, besides eight thousand unbound pamphlets. It contains a large number of books for general reading and reference, and for use in the several departments of study.

It is unusually complete in the department of Greek and Latin literature. Every author is represented by the best editions from the earliest date. In the related subjects, also, of archæology, criticism and history, the library is correspondingly full, so that in the special field of classical philology it ranks with the best in America. In modern literature it is well supplied with standard works in German, French, Spanish and Italian. There is also a valuable selection of books, illustrating the history and best productions of the fine arts.

There is a reading-room in connection with the library, open morning and afternoon, supplied with a good collection of

reviews and other periodicals. Every student is entitled to its privileges.

A generous gift has recently been made for an astronomical observatory, and arrangements are nearly completed to secure the Telescope, Meridian Circle and other instruments that have been in the Dearborn Observatory in Chicago. This telescope, whose object glass is eighteen and a half inches in diameter, is one of the best, as lately it was the largest telescope in the world. Numerous and valuable discoveries have been made with it.

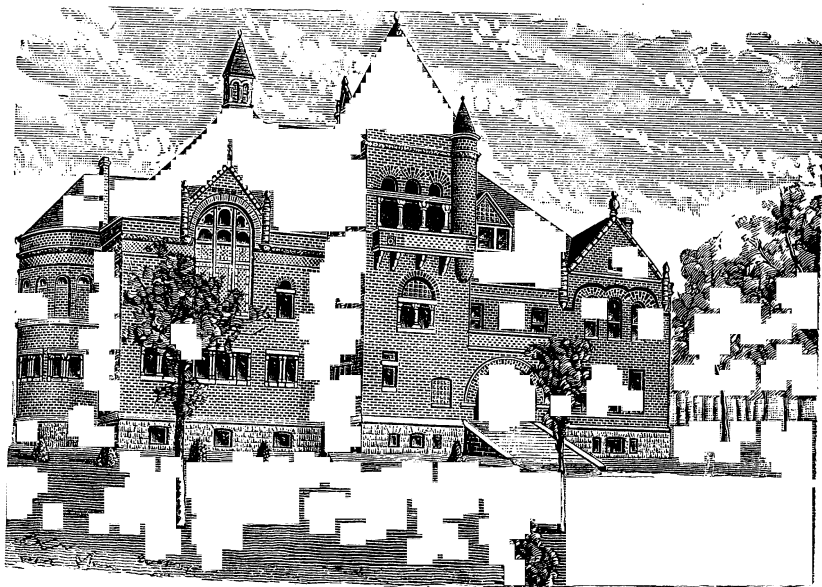
Gentlemen of liberality and large means have also promised a library building, which will be one of the finest and best in the country.

The endowment of the university is large and rapidly increasing by the sale and lease of property which has been unproductive. In a very few years its income will be largely increased and then there will be a corresponding increase in its resources and facilities for instruction.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.—In 1853 there was but one theological seminary in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was founded through the labors of Rev. John Dempster, D. D., at Concord, N. H. Mrs. Eliza Garrett, of Chicago, by the death of her husband, became possessed of a large property in the city of Chicago, which she determined to devote to the founding of a theological school. In December, 1853, a will was drawn to carry this design into effect. In the succeeding winter, Dr. Dempster, in pursuance of a plan to found such a school in the West, visited Chicago and learned the purpose of Mrs. Garrett. In January, 1854, the school was opened under the charge of Rev. Dr. Dempster, D. D., Rev. William Goodfellow, A. M., and the Rev. W. T. Wright, A. M. The first term began with four and closed with sixteen students. In 1865, the number of students had so increased that an appeal was made to the women of the church to erect a more commodious building, to be dedicated as a memorial to Barbara Heck, which was finished in 1867, at a cost of \$57,000. In 1887 a new hall was finished at a cost of \$40,000. This is called

Memorial Hall. It is dedicated to lecture rooms, studies for the professors, a reading-room, a library room, and a memorial chapel, furnished with beautiful opal glass windows of rich design.

This building has been erected through the wise labors of the present president, Rev. Dr. H. B. Ridgaway. More than a thousand students have already been in attendance. It has a



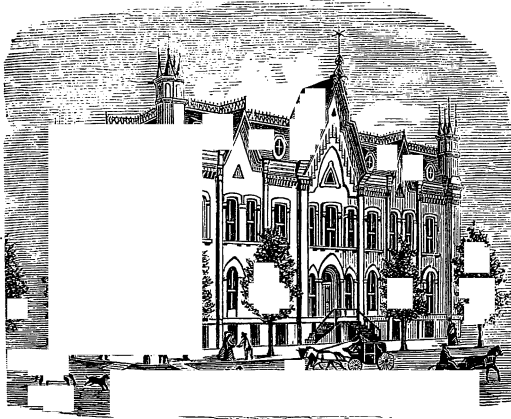
Memorial Hall, Garrett Biblical Institute — one of the group of Northwestern University Campus—Evanston.

full faculty of eight members, offers three courses of study, and had, during the year 1886-7, one hundred and thirty-two students. It has all the equipments of a first-class theological seminary, and an ample financial endowment. Aid is furnished indigent students, and a special fund is provided for those who devote themselves to foreign missionary labors.

FACULTY.—Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, D. D., president, and Cornelia Miller, professor of practical theology; Rev. Miner

Raymond, D. D., LL. D., professor of systematic theology; Rev. Charles F. Bradley, D. D., professor of New Testament Exegesis; Rev. Milton S. Terry, D. D., professor of Old Testament Exegesis; Rev. Charles W. Bennett, D. D., LL. D., professor of historical theology; Robert L. Cumnock, A. M., professor of elocution; Rev. Charles Horswell, B. D., instructor in Greek and Hebrew; Rev. Nels E. Simonsen, B. D., principal of the Norwegian-Danish department.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE was founded in 1859 as the medical department of Lind University. It is now the medical department of the Northwestern University. The college which is represented here by a



Chicago Medical College.

represented here by a cut of the building is located at Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue. The instruction consists of a practitioner's course, a regular three years' course, and one other year if desired. It was founded by Doc-

tors Johnson, Davis, Byford, Andrews, Isham and Rutler, and its officers now are N. S. Davis, M.D., LL.D., dean, and Walter Hay, M.D., LL.D., secretary.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.—This school of law was originally organized in the fall of 1859 as the Law Department of the University of Chicago, with an endowment of \$5,000, by the late Hon. Thomas Hoyne. It was opened with an attendance of twelve students, Hon. Henry Booth, the present dean, being the first professor. It is now connected with the Northwestern University as its law department. The school has steadily in-

creased in numbers, popularity and favor with the legal profession, until the average attendance is now about 150 students. A graded course of instruction is offered requiring two collegiate years of thirty-six weeks each for its completion; and the diploma, with the degree of bachelor of laws, when conferred after a full course in the school, is a passport to the bar of Illinois. The method is by critical, familiar examination upon the subjects read by the students in the text-books carefully selected for their perusal, with full exposition, occasional lectures, moot courts, etc. Two hours are spent each day with each class in the examinations.

The faculty consists of the following named gentlemen: Hon. Henry Booth, LL.D., dean; Hon. Harvey B. Hurd; Hon. William W. Farwell; Hon. Marshall D. Ewell, LL.D., and Hon. Nathan S. Davis, M.D., LL.D.

JUDD'S CHICAGO COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 116 E. Monroe street, occupies a high position among the educational institutions of the city, and justly so, for the graduates of literary schools, as well as young and middle-aged men and women who have not enjoyed the advantages of higher education, here receive that special training which fits them for the duties of the amanuensis, book-keeper or assistant.

Not all who receive instruction at this practical progressive school expect to serve in a subordinate capacity, for some are managers who must, of necessity, have a knowledge of accounts, or men who, in business for themselves, realize the importance of an orderly record of their daily transactions, together with a concise summary of the year's work. The work at this college is largely individual; students receive plenty of personal attention, and are thus enabled to accomplish the maximum amount of work in the shortest time possible. Prof. F. F. Judd, the principal, has for the past eight years been engaged in this line of work, using his spare time in the adjustment of tangled accounts, until now he occupies a prominent position among the educators and accountants of this western metropolis.

This sketch is given to show our readers the workings of one

of the most thorough commercial colleges, which, as the late Jas. A. Garfield said, "furnish their graduates with a better preparation for business than Princeton, Harvard or Yale."

ALLEN ACADEMY—1832-1836, Michigan Boulevard—an English, French, German and Classical boarding and day school for the primary and higher education of boys and girls.

This school, so long established and so widely known, was founded (1) for starting boys and girls on the right road to a broad, liberal culture; (2) for preparing those who wish to attend the



Allen Academy, 1832-1836, Michigan Boulevard.

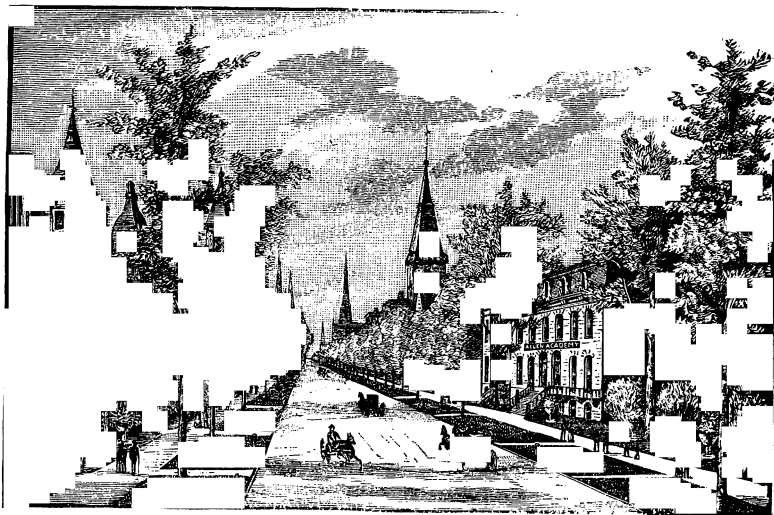
best eastern colleges for successful entrance into their time-honored halls, and (3) for thoroughly educating that large number of young people who wish to complete their school education in the West, and enter upon the active duties of life.

Its record during the past twenty-four years has been most admirable, and it enters upon its twenty-fifth annual session under the most favorable auspices.

The founder of the school, Ira W. Allen, A.M., LL.B., LL.D., is a native of New York, and received the best educational

advantages afforded by that state, supplemented, however, by the lectures and teachings of the ablest professors of Harvard University. Afterward he studied in the universities of Germany, and also became familiar with the educational systems of the old world.

On returning home he filled successfully the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in a prominent college for several years, but then determined that his labors could be made of more value to the world in an institution that should embrace



View on Michigan Boulevard, looking south from Eighteenth Street.

younger children, in the more plastic and formative period of life.

He believed that right education is not book knowledge merely, nor a vast array of facts however valuable in themselves, but the building up of manhood, the development of character, the capacity to carry one's self rightly and wisely in all life's exigencies, the knowing how to live so as not to fail of life's great end, and that to build up such characters it is desirable to commence with boys and girls of not more than five or six years

of age, and keep them in right training until they are eighteen or twenty.

He called around him a faculty of experienced instructors who make teaching their profession, and regard it as one of the most sacred and honorable callings among men. They believe that education means much more than a knowledge of a definite amount of Latin, Greek and Mathematics; that it should include the culture and discipline of all the nobler qualities of mind and heart, and that this culture can rarely be obtained in public schools and crowded colleges, but rather in well-organized academies and seminaries, which fill so important and indispensable a place in American education.

Although Dr. Allen is the founder and proprietor of the academy, yet he has the assistance of an advisory Board of Trustees, composed of such men as P. D. Armour, Ferd. W. Peck, C. B. Farwell, E. G. Keith, Thomas Dent, William E. Hale, S. W. Allerton, A. F. Seeberger, George M. Pullman, Thomas M. Hoyne, Jesse Spalding, James C. Clarke, John H. S. Quick, William Robbins, John V. Farwell, E. T. Jeffery and Lyman J. Gage.

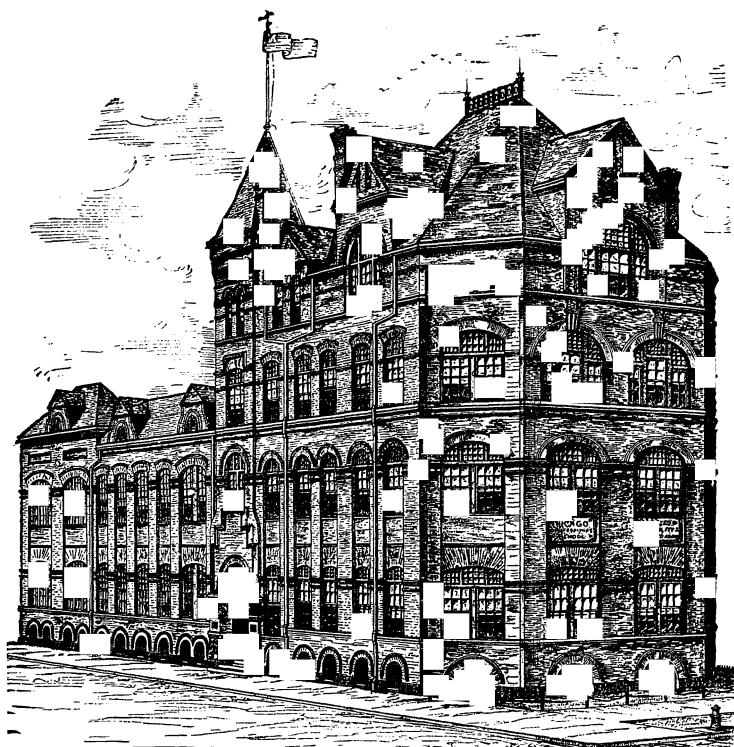
In educational matters he is aided by a Board of Visitors, composed of such eminent scholars as Rev. Drs. S. J. McPherson, John H. Barrows, Geo. C. Lorimer, Henry M. Scudder, Frank Bristol, Arthur Little, J. Coleman Adams, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Clinton Locke, Chas. E. Cheney, David Swing, H. W. Thomas, Louis S. Osborn, Samuel Fallows, A. E. Kittredge.

The academy is an ornament and blessing to Chicago.

THE CHICAGO MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL was founded in 1882, by the Commercial Club of Chicago, an association of sixty prominent merchants and manufacturers of the city. Its charter was granted April 19, 1883, the corner-stone of its elegant building was laid September 24, 1883, and the school opened February 4, 1884, with Dr. Henry H. Belfield as director.

The school has a three years' course of essentially high school grade, comprising algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, physiology, physics, chemistry, English language and literature,

civil government and political economy, Latin and French are optional. The peculiar feature of the school is its manual training; the pupils being every day one hour in the drawing-room, and two hours in the shop, or laboratory. The equipment of the



The Chicago Manual Training School, Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Electrotyped from a Drawing from Measurement by a Pupil of Class of 1886.

school is complete in every department. In the wood-working rooms are planer, circular and scroll saws, twenty-four speed lathes, and ninety-six sets of the best hand tools. The foundry has a Collian cupola of a capacity of two thousand pounds of iron. The blacksmith shop has forges and anvils for seventy-

two boys. The machine shop is thoroughly equipped with vises, engine lathes, planer, shaper, drill, etc. The drawing-rooms are provided with every convenience, including models and casts.

From its inception, the school has been conducted with the greatest enthusiasm, and managed with unusual skill. It has been the model after which numerous schools, east and west, have been organized. It has at present ten teachers and two hundred pupils—as many of the latter as can be accommodated.

THE BAPTIST UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located at Morgan Park, is sustained and controlled by "The Baptist Theological Union, located at Chicago." This corporation was organized in 1863. After some preliminary work of instruction on a small scale in 1866, the seminary was perfectly organized, and formally began its work in the fall of 1867. In 1869 a building was erected on Rhodes avenue, Chicago, in which the work of the institution was carried on for eight years with an annually increasing number of students. In 1877 the trustees removed the seminary to the suburb of Morgan Park. This village is beautifully situated on high, rolling ground, with forest-crowned hills, twelve miles south of the business center of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. We give with this sketch a cut of the first building erected in that place. In 1886 a second building was erected for the library, and in 1887 a third one, the principal one of the group, containing a commodious chapel, seven large lecture rooms, and a number of study and sleeping rooms for students. This new building is "Blake Hall," so named in honor of E. Nelson Blake, one of the most munificent friends of the institution and a prominent citizen of Chicago. After the present year the building accompanying this sketch will be wholly given up to the boarding department and to students' rooms. The grounds comprise about seven acres lying on both sides of the principal street of the village, on the brow of the hill, and within two squares of the depot.

The Seminary has two departments, the American and Scandinavian. It has been a growing institution from the first, and



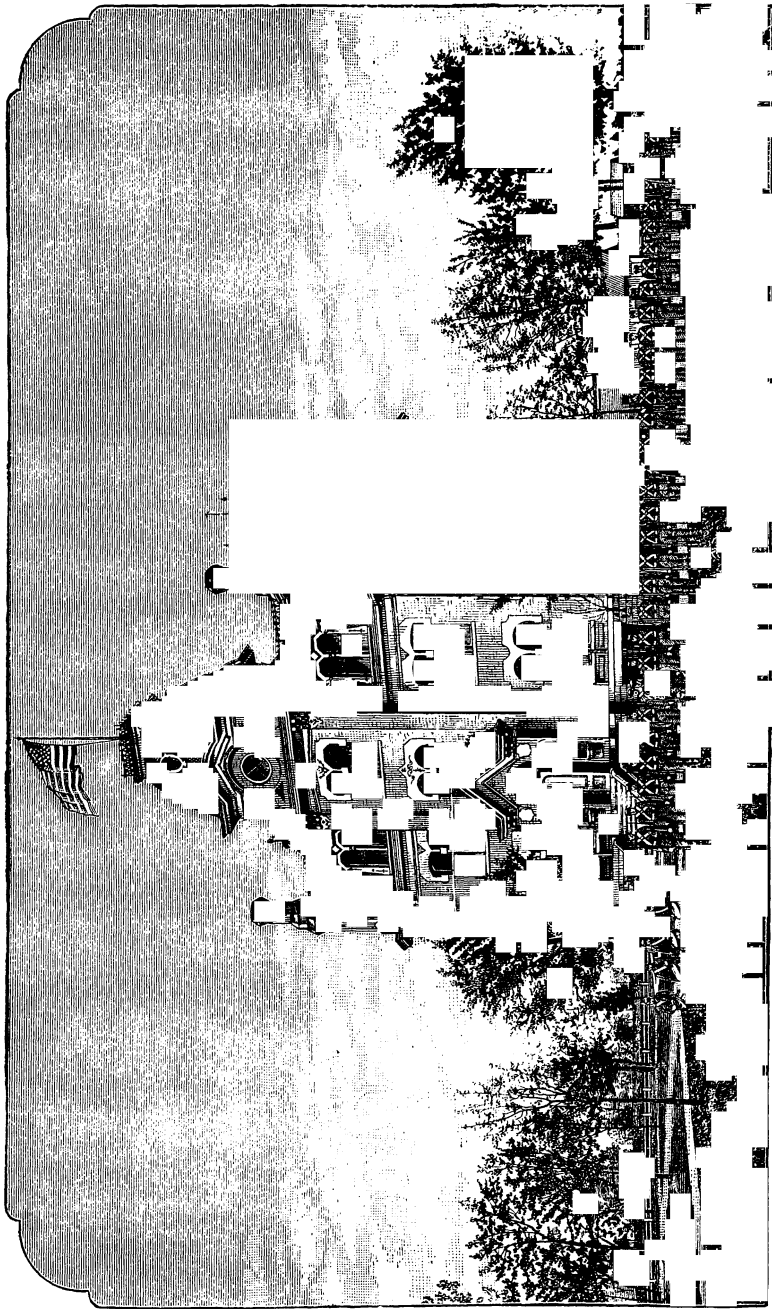
Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Morgan Park (Near Chicago).

has now about one hundred students. It has had but one president, Rev. G. W. Northrup, D.D. LL. D., who began his term of service with the organized life of the institution in 1867. There are seven professors with some additional teachers in special classes. The library contains about thirty thousand volumes, being the largest owned by any Baptist theological school in the world.

The financial history of the school has been one of serious struggle with burdens incident to a growing institution. But its interests have been managed with wisdom and pushed with great vigor until a great library has been gathered, three buildings erected, and an endowment fund of about \$250,000 secured. Edward Goodman has been the treasurer of the corporation since its organization in 1863, and T. W. Goodspeed, D. D., the financial secretary since 1875. Among many munificent friends of the seminary E. Nelson Blake and John D. Rockefeller have contributed about \$125,000. Others have given large sums, and givers of small contributions number thousands. The future is bright with promise and this seminary seems destined to be one of the largest and most useful schools of theology the Baptists of America are likely to have.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY is situated in Morgan Park, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Chicago. The buildings are located on a ridge ninety feet above the level of Lake Michigan. Along the base of the ridge, about a quarter of a mile from the academy, almost every half hour of the day run the trains of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. One of the most extensive and picturesque views of the country to the south and west of Chicago, and including Lake Michigan and Lake Calumet, can be seen from the central tower of the academy on a clear day.

This institution was established in 1873 by Prof. S. S. Norton, of New York, the corner-stone being laid June 29 of that year, and the school opened later in the season. It continued under his management until July 26, 1876, when it was purchased by Capt. Ed. N. Kirk Talcott and Prof. Henry T.



Morgan Park Military Academy, Morgan Park (Near Chicago).

Wright. In the summer of 1881 Prof. Wright withdrew, and the school was conducted by Capt. Talcott until June, 1887, when it was leased to its present superintendent, Major H. P. Davidson. Although but a few months have elapsed since the institution came under the administration of Maj. Davidson, an extensive gymnasium has been fitted up, a thorough commercial and business course of study has been introduced, arrangements made for target practice, and steps taken to introduce sabre and artillery drill.

There are three courses of study following the preparatory: the academic, for such students as do not expect to take any subsequent course in the higher institutions; a commercial course for those who intend to enter business, and a classical course for such as are fitting for college. These courses of study are thorough and comprehensive, and the student receives a diploma on the completion of any one of them.

The *Bayonet* is published once every period of six weeks by the cadets, and is made the medium of literary culture among them. The academy has always maintained a high reputation as a first-class family school for boys, where they are thoroughly cared for and carefully trained—mentally, morally and physically. It has numbered many of the most prominent citizens of Chicago and the west among its patrons, and its membership has nearly doubled since it came under the superintendency of Maj. Davidson. The present faculty consists of Maj. H. P. Davidson, superintendent; Lieut. M. Leepere, commandant; Prof. Charles L. Cassady, Prof. Ellsworth G. Lancaster, Prof. D. S. Arnold and Prof. Paul Brown.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, which, from the wide scope and practical nature of its educational work, has been well designated as "The People's College," is located at 48 to 54 Dearborn street, in a neat building of brick and stone, erected eight years ago for its special accommodation. The lower story is occupied for business purposes; the second story is divided into eight class-rooms, also a reading-room and library for educational purposes, while the third and fourth stories are devoted to a spa-

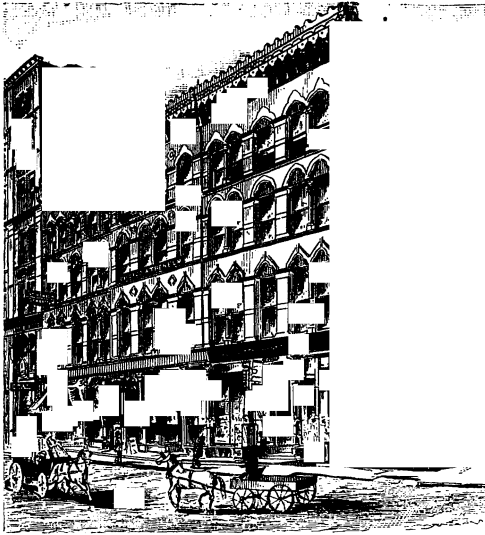


cious and finely-equipped gymnasium, 90x80 feet, and twenty-seven feet high.

From humble beginnings, immediately after the "great fire" of 1871, to the sufferers from which fire it was the happy medium of bestowing relief, sent from Boston, St. Louis and England, to the amount of \$175,000, the Athenæum has steadily grown into one of the most beneficial educational institutions in the West. In the first three years after its organization it was known as the Chicago Young Men's Christian Union. At the end of that time, the directors having recognized the great need of an institution more largely devoted to practical education in the very heart of this city, changed the name to the Chicago Athenæum. They wisely planned it on a broad and liberal scale, that they might adapt its instructions to the growing needs of the seekers of knowledge. The curriculum has been comprehensive and withal eminently practical.

It includes mathematics, architectural and mechanical drawing, rhetoric, composition, elocution, penmanship, book-keeping, shorthand and type-writing, lectures on American and English literature, French, German, Latin, vocal and instrumental music. During ten months of the year, evening classes are held five evenings a week, in which young men and women may obtain a first-class academic education. For more than eleven months in the year a day grammar school, intermediate and advanced, is maintained; also a commercial college, in which book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, penmanship, shorthand, type-writing and German are taught. A school of elocution and oratory, for class and private instruction, is open throughout the year. A ladies' class for the critical study of Shakespeare is held every Wednesday afternoon, during nine months, from 2 to 4 o'clock. The Athenæum library, though small, contains the choicest standard literature, to the number of 1,300 volumes, which are well used by its pupils, who are encouraged to consult books of reference frequently, and not confine their study to text-books.

This institution has always been entirely unsectarian, its only

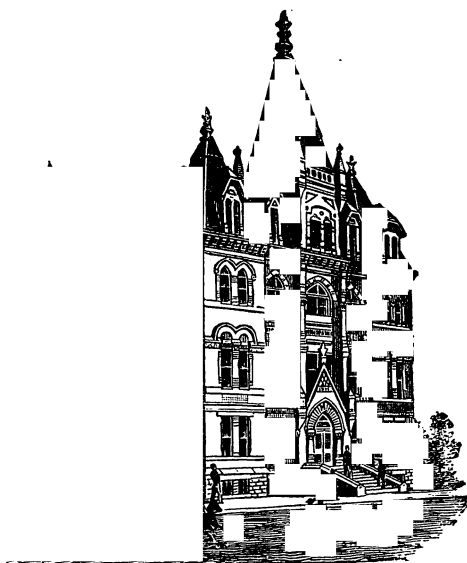


Chicago Athenæum..

conditions of membership being that of good moral conduct, and a desire to learn. When the new building on Dearborn street was first occupied the directors thought it was large enough to meet all demands for twenty years to come. But for two years it has been overcrowded in several departments and has urgent need of double its present accommodations. It

has no lack of friends, who are deeply interested in its welfare, and the future is full of promise. All the educational work of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, organized in 1843, has been done by the Athenæum for about nine years. The pupils in this department average about 140, annually. Free tuition is here given to indigent mechanics and artists or their children, under the provisions of the late Asel Peck's will. The Athenæum has a permanent fund of \$15,000, of which amount \$10,000 was a bequest of the late Eli Bates, and \$5,000 a gift from Mrs. Mary H. Tolcott, who also gave \$1,000 to be expended in library books. The board of directors is composed of sixteen well-known gentlemen, of whom Fred. W. Peck, Esq., is president, John J. Glessner, Esq., first vice-president, Wm. R. Page, Esq., second vice-president, John Wilkinson, Esq., recording secretary and treasurer. For the past six years this institution has been under the charge of Mr. Edward I. Galvin, superintendent, and Mr. Joseph Silvers, assistant superintendent.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE owns and occupies the handsome building shown in the cut, which is located on South Wood street, corner of York, within a stone's throw of the Cook County Hospital. The institution is one of the sub-



Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

stantial educational establishments in Chicago, giving a practical and thorough course of training to its students. Its corps of instructors includes representative practitioners who stand high in their profession, not alone in Chicago, but are known favorably throughout the medical world. Its officers are: president, J. S.

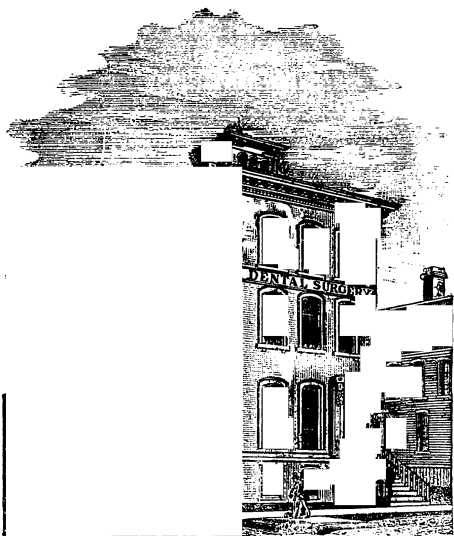
Mitchell, A.M., M.D.; treasurer, L. C. Grosvenor; secretary, J. R. Kippax, M.D., LL.D.; business manager, J. H. Buffum, M. D.

THE CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, next to Rush Medical College, is the oldest organization in this city. It was chartered in 1843. Its object is the diffusion of knowledge among the mechanic classes by means of lectures, class instruction and a circulating library. It had a valuable library which was destroyed by the fire of 1871. For the past nine years it has done all of its educational work through the Chicago Athenæum. The course of instruction includes reading, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, book-keeping, and a complete course

in free-hand and mechanical drawing. The average number of pupils for the past three years has been 140. Ample testimony is borne to the useful service which this institute renders the working classes. It deserves the friendly support of all manufacturers and of architects, builders and lithographers who seek skilled draughtsmen.

George C. Prussing, Esq., one of the oldest active members of the institute, is president, Amos Grannis, Esq., treasurer, and Andrew Groh, Esq., secretary. The meetings are held monthly.

THE NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, founded in 1885, and which was made the dental department of



N. W. College of Dental Surgery, Wabash Ave. and 12th St.

Lake Forest University in April, 1887, is one of the most prosperous of the dental schools of the United States. It has one of the most exhaustive courses of instruction of the university schools of dentistry, and has risen in the short space of three years to rank with the dental departments of Harvard and Michigan Universities, in point of scholarship and the character of its graduates. Its clinics are the largest in number

of patients and present a greater range of operations than any of the western schools of dentistry. The scholastic year begins the first week in October and closes the last week in June, making a course of nine months. This college is the pioneer in the parlor system of operating rooms; and patients have all the

privacy of the ordinary dental office, with the advantage of a greater range of skill in operators than the average dental practitioner can afford. The officers of the college are: president, Wm. C. Roberts, D.D., LL.D., chancellor of the university; secretary, F. H. B. McDowell; treasurer, Joseph A. Marshall.

Board of Directors: F. H. B. McDowell, N. J. Roberts and Joseph A. Marshall.

Board of Educational Control: J. E. Hequembourg, M.D., president; Joseph Haven, M.D.; M. Stout, D.D.S.; N. J. Roberts, D.D.S.; Byron D. Palmer, D.D.S.

The members of its faculty are Wm. Taft, M.D., D.D.S., professor of operative dentistry and dental histology; Byron D. Palmer, D.D.S., professor of prosthetic dentistry; M. Stout, D.D.S., professor of clinical dentistry and superintendent of the clinic; Norman J. Roberts, D.D.S., professor of oral surgery; Joseph Haven, M.D., professor of physiology and dean of the faculty; J. E. Hequembourg, M.D., professor of anatomy and principles and practice of surgery; J. H. Lyon, A.M., M.D., professor of pathology; F. C. Caldwell, M.D., professor of materia medica; J. H. Salisbury, A.M., M.D., professor of chemistry.

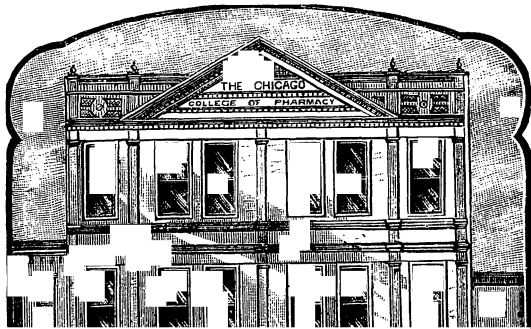
The college is open throughout the entire year for the reception of visitors and patients.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, an institution founded by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, owns a magnificent building, which is situated on as handsome a piece of property as there is in Chicago, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The buildings constituting the university plant are in themselves very valuable, and in connection with the grounds which are handsomely improved, gives to Chicago a university site that is second to none in the country. The college is provided with an extensive library, museum and apparatus for illustrating lectures, etc., and it should not be allowed to rest in quiet as it now is.

THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, located at 465 and 467 State street, is one of the oldest and most flourishing col-

leges of the kind in the land. It was founded in 1859, and although in its early history it had more than its share of mishaps, including the war of the rebellion, which injured it by taking away its students, and the great fire of 1871, which swept out of existence its buildings, library, apparatus, in fact all its property, it has steadily and rapidly grown in prosperity and usefulness since that time. Its average annual attendance has increased from about fifty, ten years ago, to about three hundred at the present time. The prosperity of the college is to be attributed largely to the high quality of the work done in its various departments.

The faculty and board of trustees have shown the wide-awake, go-ahead spirit, which so characterizes the great western city in whose business center the college is located. The institution has not been fettered by old traditions in shaping its courses of study, nor has it been slow to avail itself of new and better methods of instruction when



Chicago College of Pharmacy, 465 State Street.

old ones were found to be defective. It was one of the first among colleges of pharmacy to adopt a progressive course of two years in which no part of the instruction given during the first year was repeated during the second; it was the first

college of the kind in the country to adopt and make obligatory a course in vegetable histology; it was among the earliest to strongly emphasize the great practical importance of laboratory work in all departments of study. The course of study in its methods and main features more nearly resembles those pursued in German institutions of the kind than it does those of any other country, but it is more practical and less theoretical, and better adapted to the needs of American pharmacy.

The college has three departments, those of pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica. The complete course consists of a junior term including lectures on botany, materia medica, physics, chemistry, pharmacy and laboratory work in botany and pharmacy; and a senior term, including lectures on the same branches, excepting physics and laboratory work in chemistry, vegetable histology and pharmacy. The facilities for laboratory work and lecture demonstrations are scarcely to be excelled.

The degree of graduate in pharmacy is conferred upon students who successfully pass all the examinations of the junior and senior course, and can furnish satisfactory evidence that they have had four years' practical experience in some reputable drug store.

The officers are, George Buck, president; William K. Forsyth, vice-president; William A. Puchner, auditor; D. H. Galloy, secretary; Judson S. Jacobus, treasurer.

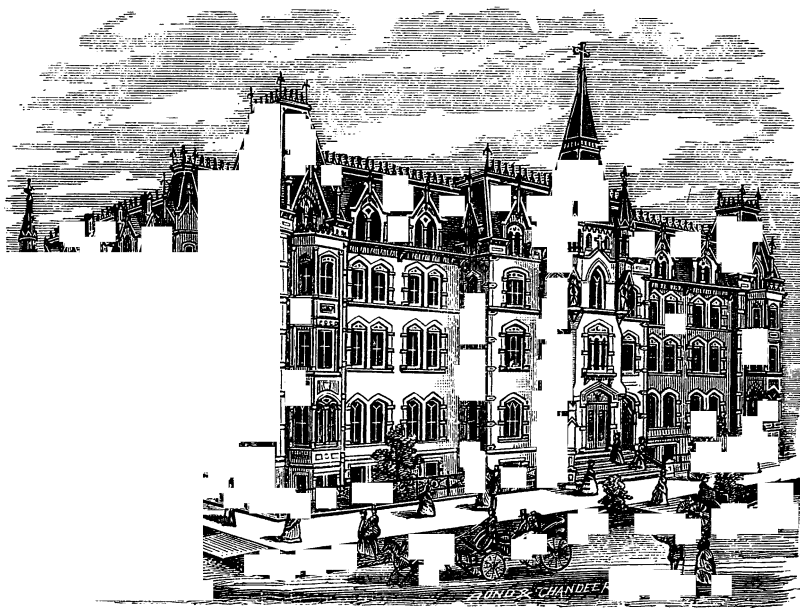
Faculty: N. Gray Bartlett, senior professor of pharmacy; E. B. Stuart, junior professor of pharmacy and director of the pharmaceutical laboratory; H. D. Garrison, professor of physics and chemistry, and director of the chemical laboratory; E. S. Bastin, professor of botany and materia medica, and director of the botanical and microscopical laboratory.

CHICAGO DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL COLLEGE, 116 MONROE STREET.—This is an incorporated institution, whose object is the preparation of pupils for the Operatic and Dramatic stage; the platform, pulpit, public school, college or private reading circle, either as actors, speakers, teachers, musicians or readers. The stilted styles of (so-called) elocution of the old school of oratory

and acting are *not* taught. The new schools of expressive and natural acting are the standards of teaching, thus directing the natural tendencies of body and mind into artistic habits. Especial pains are taken with children's classes, to break up that monotonous drone and drawl common to everyday schools — the mere saying of words without life or expression. All successful ministers and speakers now adopt the art of natural expression; that monotonous orotund drawl of the last century has given place to the natural, common sense and artistic expression of this age. It's now, sense *versus* sound — the author's thought and feeling expressed, *versus* the speaker's personality. The old schools of elocution are condemned by the stage and platform as unnatural, throwing neither heart nor soul into their style of expression. The college has a private stage of its own for rehearsals before the classes, and for lectures and pupils' matinees, besides which public performances are given during the season in some of the principal theaters or halls of Chicago. Mr. George A. Vinton, formerly of Booth's theater, New York, now manager and general director of this college, is peculiarly fitted for the position of head of such an institution, as he has that happy faculty of imparting to others a knowledge of those gifts of expression, both vocal, facial and attitudinal, that he is so abundantly endowed with. He was a pupil of Edwin Booth, of Mark Smith, stage manager of Booth's theater; of D. H. Waller, also stage manager of Booth's Theater, of W. H. Sedley Smith, stage manager of the Boston theater; of Lewis B. Monroe, Dean of Boston University School of Oratory; of Stacy Baxter, of Harvard University; and of Dr. Horace R. Streeter, voice building, Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Vinton also give public and parlor recitals, both humorous and dramatic, which have been listened to and enjoyed by the *elite* of Chicago society. The college is prepared to furnish musical, dramatic and literary entertainments to societies and churches, and also furnishes pupils positions when they prove competent.

SAINT XAVIER'S ACADEMY, as will be seen from the illustration, is a handsome structure. The institution was first opened

in 1846, since which time it has occupied a position in the educational history of Chicago worthy of note. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, who devote their time and abilities to the moral as well as practical education of their young lady pupils. The building is admirably located, commodious, substantially built, and its interior is provided with all the comforts and conveniences that go to make a healthful, pleasant home. The

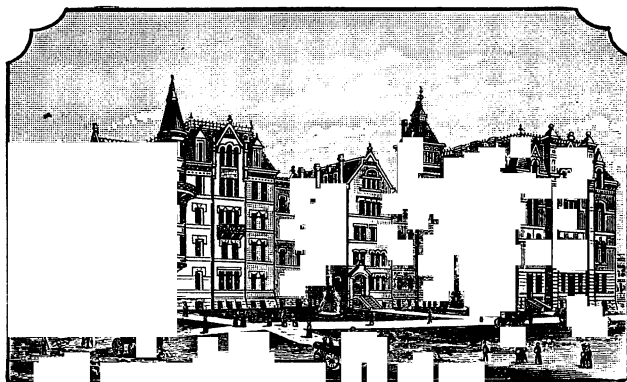


St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Wabash Avenue, cor. Twenty-ninth Street.

course of study includes the various branches of education that fit a young lady to occupy her proper position in the walks of life.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE. — This institution was established in 1867, and was the pioneer of schools of music in the West. During these twenty years the college has granted, after thorough examination, such honors as diplomas, teachers' certificates, gold and silver medals to 858 pupils, from among

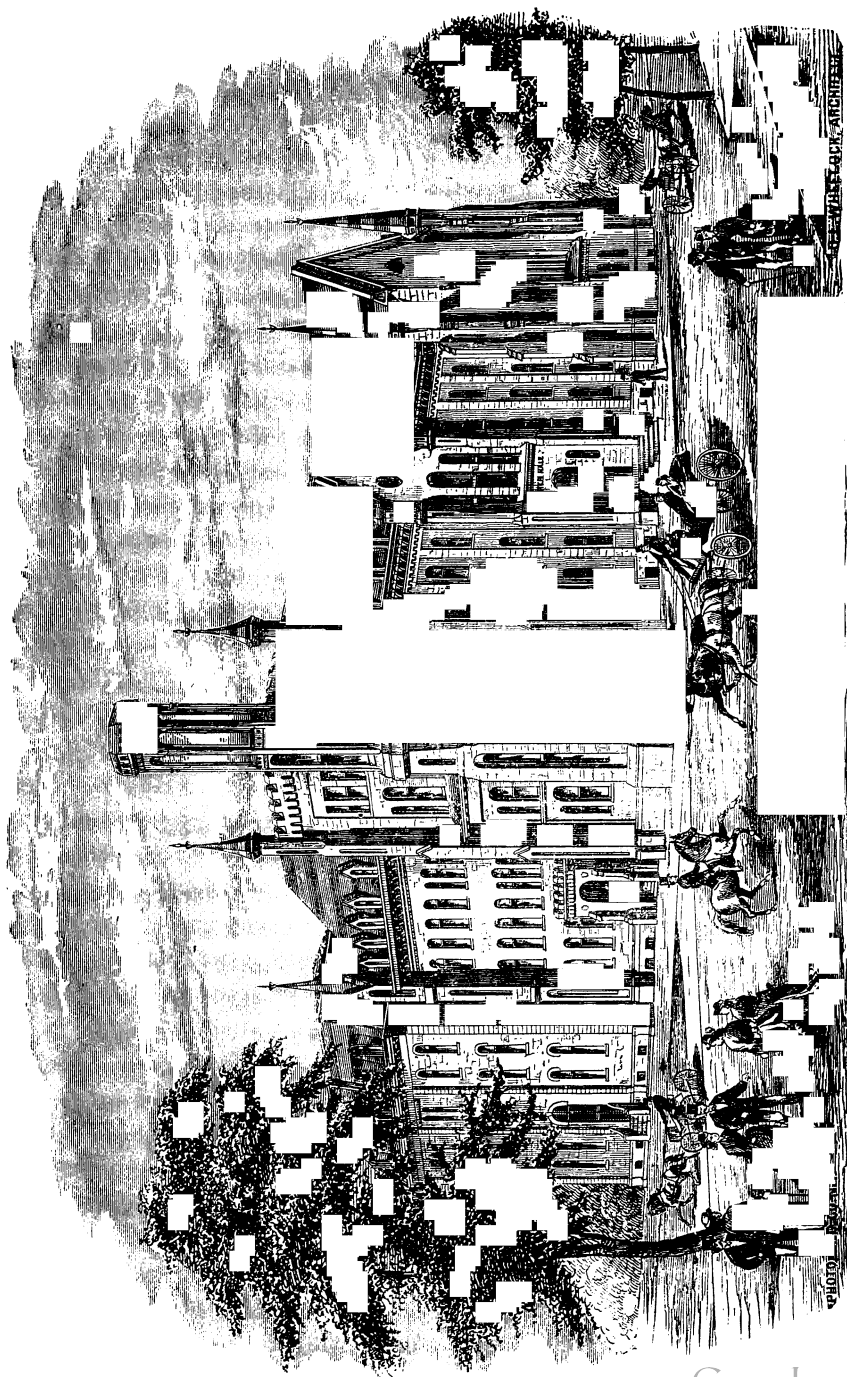
which will be found many of the noted musical celebrities of the age. The location of the main college—it has branches at 501 West Adams street and 2230 Wabash avenue—is in the great Central Music Hall (an illustration of which is shown on page 62), State and Randolph streets. At the head of the faculty is a name well known both in musical circles and generally—it is that of Dr. F. Ziegfeld, who was a graduate from the Leipsic Conservatory in 1863. The course of instruction of the college includes all the branches of a complete and symmetrical musical education that is equal to any that can be had anywhere.



Presbyterian Hospital.

Rush Medical College.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE. The history of this institution is known to the medical profession throughout the country. It is the oldest medical college in Chicago, and was organized in 1843 but began its work in 1837. The buildings are located at Wood and Harrison streets, and with the buildings of the Presbyterian Hospital, which form a part of the plant, constitute a mammoth medical educational group. The faculty is composed of some of the most prominent members of the profession, and its officers are J. Adams Allen, M. D., LL. D., president; James H. Etheredge, A. M., M.D., secretary; and Moses Gunn, M. D., LL. D., treasurer.



CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

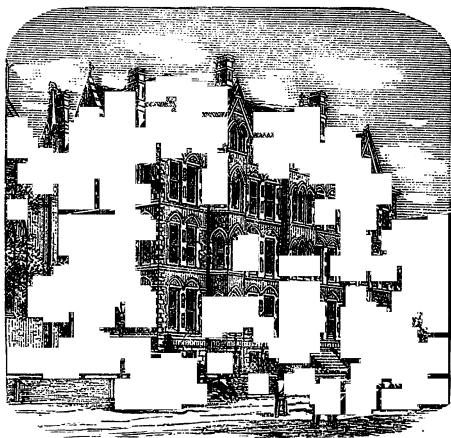
THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS occupy a splendid stone building erected in Queen Anne style of architecture. It is just opposite Cook County Hospital. Dr. A. Reeves Jackson is president of the faculty.

ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL is conducted by the Christian Brothers. It is located at Feehanville, Cook County. Boys, principally waifs, are cared for and given instructions in agriculture and mechanics.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART affords excellent educational advantages to the young of Chicago. It is conducted by the sisters who inculcate in their young lady pupils their principles of correct habits that fit them for the duties of life.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—The following brief notes of the founding of this worthy institution will explain its character and purposes:

After various preliminary conferences, one of which was held in Chicago, June 12, 1854, and in consequence of their action, a general convention was held in Chicago, September 26, 1854, attended by delegates from Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. It ratified the action taken in preliminary conferences, took in hand the work of founding a theological seminary, determined its character, and appointed a board of directors. The directors secured a favorable charter from the State, adopted a constitution, and from that time, through great hindrances, yet, with unflinching faith, have pushed forward the work.



Academy of Sacred Heart, State Street and Chicago Avenue.

Through the generosity of Philo Carpenter, Esq., a final location for the seminary was secured on Union Park, in Chicago, where the directors have completed a part of their permanent buildings. A well-selected library of about six thousand volumes has been gathered. The directors have secured endowments of professorships, scholarships, and of a permanent general fund to the amount of \$220,000, and have invested \$140,000 in grounds, buildings, library, etc.

The seminary was opened October 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine students. The board of instructors has been increased. Classes have been graduated each year since the opening of the seminary, and it is still progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The institution, with library building, as first designed, is shown in the cut. E. W. Blatchford is president; Rev. M. F. Hollister, vice-president; Prof. S. Ives Curtiss, librarian, and Rev. E. M. Betts, financial secretary.

THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES occupies apartments in Cook County Hospital, and its object is to prepare skilled nurses for hospitals, sick rooms, etc.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO occupies a building at 335 Lincoln street, which is owned by the college.

THE COOK COUNTY NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL is located at Sixty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, and is a handsome building, surrounded by large grounds and covered with shade trees. The object of this school is to provide competent teachers for the public schools.

THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY was organized in the winter of 1882-83, and was incorporated under the name of "The Chicago Dental Infirmary."

The purpose of its founders was to give instruction in the science and art of dentistry to medical graduates, or those who should obtain the degree of M. D. previous to receiving that of D. D. S.

A fair trial of that policy for two years made it evident that a vast majority of young men intending to practice dentistry insist that the entire period of their professional education shall

have direct reference to dentistry rather than general medicine, and that a considerable number of the remainder prefer to complete their medical studies after obtaining their dental degree. It was, therefore, decided to change the name to the present one, and to enlarge the curriculum to correspond with that of the best dental colleges.

Since that time the growth of the college has been rapid, and the number of students as large as could be well accommodated, the college premises being enlarged each year to provide for the rapidly increasing numbers. The instruction in anatomy (and dissection) and physiology, in microscopy and chemistry, in general pathology, materia medica and therapeutics (which are the sciences forming the basis of any medical education) is the same in character and thoroughness as in medical colleges. The arrangements for practical instruction are ample and convenient. They are: An anatomical room, chemical, histological and dental laboratories, an ample lecture room, and a very large operating room, lighted on two sides, having room for fifty or sixty operating chairs, and in every way admirably equipped for doing a great amount of the charity work so much needed in a large city.

The practical instruction of students in all the operations pertaining to dentistry, and the bestowal of charity upon the worthy poor constitute the two-fold object in maintaining the infirmary. All services not requiring the use of materials are free, such as extracting teeth, the removal of tartar and the treatment of diseased gums, of alveolar abscesses and surgical operations. The filling of teeth, the setting of crowns and the insertion of artificial teeth are charged for at prices sufficient to pay for materials used, and a part of the infirmary expenses.

The present superintendent of the infirmary has no superior in ability to direct the operations so as to secure the best results in the instruction of the students and the proper treatment of the patients. The college occupies the upper part of the building at the northeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, which has been rented for a term of years. It has a

frontage of 60 feet on Wabash avenue, and 165 feet on Madison street. It is supplied with passenger and freight elevators, and stairways in both front and rear. The building occupied by the Chicago College of Dental Surgery is in all its appointments one of the most perfect and complete institutions of its kind.

The regular sessions are of six months' duration, from October 1 until April, and there are spring sessions ending the last of June. The infirmary is open for students and patients all the year, though the larger number of students present during the winter sessions makes it practicable to care for a far greater number of patients during that time. For further information address Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Dean, 96 State street, Chicago.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. — The instruction in this college consists of didactic lectures, clinical teaching, quizzes, recitations, and practical work in subjects involving manipulation or the use of instruments and appliances. Four or more didactic lectures covering the various departments of medicine are given daily by the faculty. These lectures are illustrated by drawings and demonstrations whenever the subject will admit of it. The faculty have provided a stereopticon, by which all objects capable of visual demonstration, colored after nature, may be projected upon a screen in presence of the class. In this manner even microscopic objects may be enlarged to any desirable extent for purposes of study.

Hygiene will be taught with special reference to its relations to the parasites of animal and vegetable origin, including a description of the natural history of these causes of disease. These parasites will be exhibited to the class by means of the microscope, and the subject of the germ theory elucidated; the different species of bacteria, pathogenic and non-pathogenic, will be exhibited in cultures and mounted specimens.

Every possible facility is afforded in this important means of instruction, the supply of material in all the various departments of medicine, surgery and gynecology being most abundant. Students will have ample opportunities for witnessing the examination and treatment of patients in the college lecture

rooms, College Hospital, the West Side Free Dispensary, Cook County Hospital, Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, etc.

The Board of Directors are: A. Reeves Jackson, M. D., president; S. A. McWilliams, M. D., vice-president; D. A. K. Steele, M. D., secretary; Leonard St. John, M. D., treasurer; Ohas. Warrington Earle, M. D., chairman finance committee.

THE SEVEN-ACCOUNT SYSTEM BUSINESS COLLEGE, 19 N. Clark street. C. O. E. Matthern, manager.—Among the many potent factors that contribute to make up the cosmopolitan city of Chicago the “Man of Accounts” is not to be reckoned as the least. As one walks through its magnificent boulevards, flanked by palatial residences, or saunters through its business centers lined with towering edifices, or takes a bird’s-eye view of its forestry of shipping interests edging the river and dotting the lake, or studies the intricate network of gridiron or railway lines, the beholder will agree, we think, with us that the man of figures and accounts is not the least important, though not always the most conspicuous. These men were boys once and either went to school or college or were self-taught. Just ask the successful ones where they received their knowledge of accounts, and nine out of ten will answer: “In a business college.” Since they graduated, business colleges have been obliged to change with the changing times, and in this connection we know of no institution worthy of the name of business college that keeps pace with the times in a more marked degree than that of the seven-account system under Prof. C. O. E. Matthern.

This system was invented about ten years ago by C. O. E. Matthern, and this gentleman is a fair example of American business men, who, by perseverance, industry and economy win for themselves prominent position and honorable reputation. Six years ago the system began to be appreciated, and within the last four years it has been adopted by the leading mercantile houses in this and other cities.

Three years ago the Seven-Account System Business College was also established by Mr. Matthern, and is now located at 19 North Clark street. During these years a great many patrons



have come from all parts of the West. The country merchant is no longer content with keeping his accounts on the store shutter or on the destructible slate. Rivalry is so close and profits so narrow that, if the credit system be indulged in, close attention must be given the record of the transaction. And one of the chief virtues of the seven-account system is that the merchant can know the exact condition of his business at any time by referring only to seven accounts of the ledger.

With Mr. Matthern, "an expert accountant of sixteen years' standing," this college is destined to rank as one of the foremost commercial institutions in the country.

The two prominent features of the seven-account system which are so gratifying to all who have adopted it are: the great saving of labor, and that mistakes are more readily detected by being traced to a respective division indicated by the general accounts.

The system is practically double-entry book-keeping simplified and systematized, whereby all transactions are classified into seven classes, each of which is represented by an account.

The college sessions are held day and evening, and the studies are: book-keeping, commercial law, arithmetic, penmanship, grammar and spelling. Scholarships, which entitle one to come at any time and remain as long as he pleases, are obtainable at \$50, which covers everything in books, etc.

All communications should be addressed to Seven-Account System Co., 19 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois for the purpose of educating young men in the science of veterinary medicine and all that pertains to the application of scientific principles, in the care of domestic animals in sickness and health, as well as breeding and rearing, is among the foremost institutions of its kind on the continent.

The trustees are alive to the requirements of the age and have supplied a staff of professors, with progressive views—energetic teachers and able expounders in their particular departments.

At the first session of 1883, quite a number applied for matric-

ulation, but the educational requirements reduced the number to eight that were found eligible to matriculate. From that time the number has increased until the session of 1886 and 1887 had fifty-three matriculants, and the session of 1887 and 1888 will see a class of nearly one hundred students of excellent previous educational acquirements.

The announcement of the fifth year of the corporate existence of the Chicago Veterinary College is made from their new building on State street, which was designed and erected for the purpose for which it is used. The building is two stories and conveniently divided: Ground floor, reception room, offices, pharmacy, clinic room, hospital and operating room. Second floor, museum, laboratory, lecture room and dissecting room.

The lecture room is well proportioned, so that everyone can hear. Windows on both sides make it a pleasant, well-lighted and healthy room, capable of seating more than two hundred persons. The dissecting room is commodious, with windows three feet five inches wide, by seven feet eleven inches high, which make every part of the room suited for the purpose of minute dissection. It is furnished with modern dissecting center and side tables, giving students unsurpassed advantages in this important branch of their studies. It is also supplied with hot and cold water, with ample washing facilities, which are so needful and add greatly to the comfort of the students.

The pharmacy is supplied with all the therapeutical agents used by the advanced veterinarian, such as chemical compounds, roots and leaves, powdered herbs, extracts, solid and fluid, vegetable alkaloids, abstracts, tinctures, cerates, etc., many of which are manufactured on the premises. Students will have an opportunity to assist in preparing and compounding medicines, thus practically familiarizing them in the art of prescribing.

The hospital is continually filled with medical and surgical patients, and students are detailed to each case, of which dual daily records are kept on a bulletin, giving diagnosis, treatment, etc., affording each student an opportunity to watch the progress of the case and take notes.

Faculty.—A. H. Baker, V. S., professor of theory and practice of veterinary medicine; pathology of horse, ox, sheep, swine and dog. R. J. Withers, M. D., V. S., professor of obstetrics. Joseph Hughes, M. R. C. V. S., professor of veterinary anatomy, special and comparative. E. M. Reading, M. D., professor of physiology and histology. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., professor of chemistry. J. F. Ryan, V. S., professor of helminthology. John Casewell, M. R. C. V. S., professor of lameness, diseases of the feet and limbs, practical and pathological shoeing. Chair to be filled, bacteriology, professor of hygiene, breeding, and general management of domestic animals. A. H. Baker, V. S., professor of principles and practice of veterinary surgery. R. J. Withers, M. D., V. S., professor of materia medica and toxicology.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE was erected in 1869, for the higher education of the Catholic youth of Chicago and vicinity. It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. A charter was granted to the institution by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, June 30, 1870, with power to confer the usual degrees in the various faculties of a university.

The studies pursued in the college comprise the doctrines and evidences of the Catholic religion, logic, metaphysics, ethics, astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, rhetoric, composition, elocution, history, geography, book-keeping, arithmetic, the Latin, Greek, English, German and French languages and literature.

The college is intended for day scholars only. The collegiate year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the first Monday of September, the second on the first Monday of February; but students are received at any time during the year. At the close of each term the several classes are subjected to a thorough examination in the branches studied during the previous half year. The annual commencement is held on the last Wednesday in June, when degrees are conferred and premiums awarded.

On completing the studies of the collegiate department,

those who prove deserving of the distinction receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently, by devoting one year more to the study of philosophy, or two years to any of the learned professions, they may obtain the degree of Master of Arts, if the board of managers be satisfied with their proficiency and moral conduct.

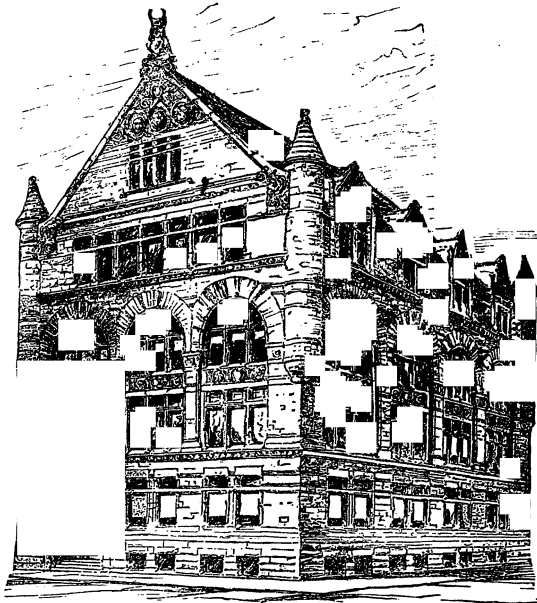
Several times during the year, in the presence of the faculty and students, badges of distinction for proficiency, and testimonials of good conduct and diligence, are bestowed upon the most deserving.

Rev. Edward A. Higgins, S. J., is president; Rev. John I. Coghlan, S. J., vice-president; Rev. Aloysius Bosche, S. J., secretary; Rev. John F. Pahls, S. J., treasurer, and Rev. James M. Hayes, S. J., chancellor.

Science—Art.

THERE are a number of organizations in Chicago whose object is to keep alive an interest in art and to develop the capacities of students in both science and art.

THE ART INSTITUTE is a prominent building in Chicago, both on account of its handsome architectural appearance, and because of the purposes for which it is used. It was erected by an association of gentlemen for the purpose of maintaining schools of art and design and further to encourage art culture. The building is brown stone, rough dressed, and the interior is finished in marble, woods oil finished, and elaborate decorative work. In its spacious halls the principal artists and art societies have their headquarters.



Academy of Fine Arts, Van Buren Street and Michigan Boulevard.

Mr. C. L. Hutchison is president; Mr. Edson Keith is vice-president; Mr. Lyman J. Gage, treasurer, and Mr. N. H. Carpenter, secretary.

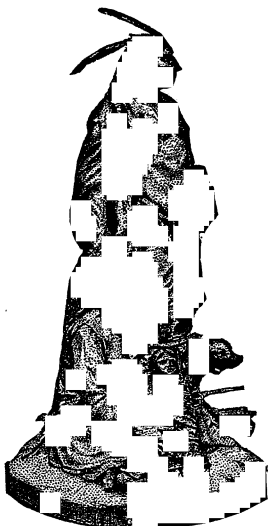
THE CHICAGO ART LEAGUE, composed of professional artists, has rooms at the Art Institute.

THE ILLINOIS ART ASSOCIATION has rooms with the Illinois Club, at 154 South Ashland avenue.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART has rooms in the Art Institute.

THE BOHEMIAN ART CLUB also meet at the Art Institute. Here also are held the annual meetings of the CHICAGO POTTERY CLUB.

Other art and science organizations are the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Apollo Hall; the Chicago ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 263 Wabash avenue; the DEARBORN OBSERVATORY, located in the tower of Chicago University; the ILLINOIS SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 99 Washington street; the WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, American Express building, Monroe, between Dearborn and State streets; the STATE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, at Academy of Sciences; the American Electrical Association, and the Chicago Electrical Society.



"Alarm" Statue, Lincoln Park.

Libraries and Reading-Rooms.

CHICAGO has not yet provided a special building or buildings for any of the public libraries, though there are several large collections of valuable works that should have appropriate buildings for their safe custody.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY is now in the City Hall, and with its vast collection should have a fine fire-proof building of its own.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 Dearborn street, has a large and well-selected library.

ILLINOIS STREET M. E. CHURCH Free Library is at South Lincoln and Ambrose.

THE UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has a well-stocked library at 121 LaSalle.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Library and Reading-rooms are at 148 Madison.

ILLINOIS TRACT SOCIETY is located at 3652 Vincennes avenue.

HAMMOND LIBRARY is on the corner of Ashland and Warren avenues, and is in a fine building, built specially for the purpose.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY Library is at the Public Library, in City Hall.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY Library can be found at 142 Dearborn avenue.

CENTRAL NEW CHURCH Library is at the Church Temple, on Van Buren street, near Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE Library is in Room 67 County Building.

THE ALLEN ACADEMY has a fine library at the school building, on Michigan avenue.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL also have a choice library.

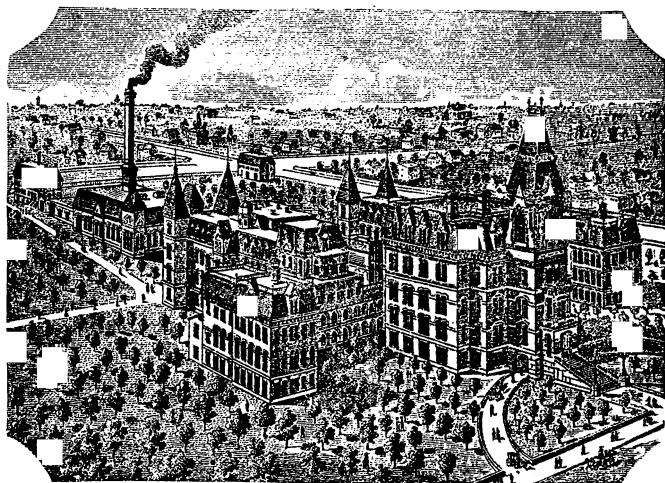
THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY has upward of six thousand volumes in its library.

THE ART INSTITUTE has made already a fine collection of works of art, and is adding thereto constantly.

Some of the public schools, and all of the private schools, colleges, charitable institutions, and many private individuals, have fine libraries.

Charitable Institutions.

THAT this great *entrepôt* for people from all nations should have some that are, or become, needy, is as true as that the great majority who populate Chicago are self-supporting. For those who are unfortunate, it is gratifying to show that those who



Cook County Hospital.

have wealth and charitable impulses have provided, and thus such institutions as the following were established:

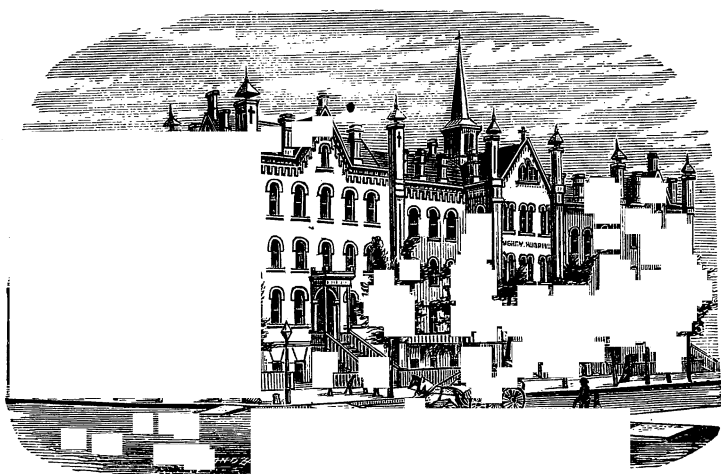
COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, Wood, Harrison, Lincoln and Polk streets, is one of the largest and most perfectly appointed in this country. It is under the management of the county commissioners.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, whose object is to aid those requiring temporary assistance, was organized under

special act of legislation in 1857. The offices of the society are in its own building, and its management is under a board of directors selected from prominent business men.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION aims to, and does, secure the humane treatment of live stock in transit.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and has for its main object the care of the sick poor, after which, as many of those who are able to pay as can be accommodated. This institution, the old-



Mercy Hospital, Calumet Avenue, cor. Twenty-sixth Street.

est hospital in Chicago, now occupies an elegant new building, constructed on the best sanitary principles, and arranged to accommodate three hundred patients. It is located on the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, near the lake shore, and in the healthiest and pleasantest part of the city. The patients are assigned to particular departments, according to the nature of their diseases, which receive the attention of prominent physicians and surgeons.

HOSPITAL OF THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS is a spacious and well-planned building at 569 North Market street. Only men are

admitted, but they provide a dispensary that is open to all, regardless of creed or sex. The hospital is maintained by subscriptions which are solicited by two of the brothers.

UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING STATION at the mouth of the river does good service with its efficient men and life-saving apparatus.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, was organized in 1870, and has done an immense deal of good. It is supported by contributions from the public.



Foundling's Home, 114 South Wood Street.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME is on Wood street, south of Madison, and is a handsome and conveniently arranged structure. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and many of the little ones find permanent homes in respectable families.

THE HOME FOR INCURABLES is at Racine and Fullerton avenues.

ARMOUR MISSION AND FREE DISPENSARY, located at Dearborn and Thirty-third streets, is a very handsome building of press brick with stone copings. The institution has been in operation about a year and contains a commodious auditorium for

church services, several Sunday-school class rooms, lyceum, kindergarten rooms, reading rooms, library, pastor's study, drug store, dispensary, bath rooms, etc., etc. Mr. Joseph Armour left a sum of money to establish a philanthropic institution, and Mr. Philip D. Armour having added largely to it, the present mission was erected. It is supported entirely by Mr. Armour, Mrs. Armour looking after the kindergarten, in which she takes great interest.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, Indiana avenue, near Thirty-ninth street. It is open to those resident in Chicago for two years, who are sixty years of age. An admission fee of \$300 is charged and inmates furnish their own rooms.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME, 146 Quincy street, was founded for the purpose of supplying indigent boys a home, provided they were disposed to earn a living.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Wabash avenue and Twentieth street, provides assistance to worthy women and children in indigent circumstances. The buildings and grounds are extensive.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD is also an asylum for women and female children. It is a handsome five-story building surrounded by fine grounds at North Market and Hurlbut streets.

THE SERVITE SISTERS' INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS is at 1396 West Van Buren street. The sisters care for girls ranging in years from nine to eighteen, who are taught all kinds of work, and are given instruction in the English branches.

THE CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN is at Paulina and West Adams streets. Women and children of the respectable poor receive medical attention, and nurses are trained.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, 409 & 411 South May street, is a refuge for friendless and respectable young girls out of employment.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, Twenty-ninth street and Groveland avenue, is under the management of the Hebrew Relief Association, and receives both male and female patients.

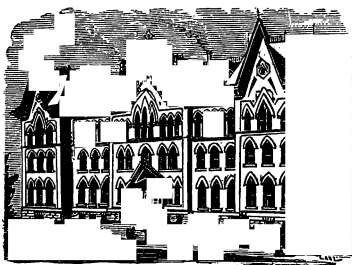
ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE GUARDIAN ANGEL is under the management of the Guardian Angel German Catholic Society and is located at Rose Hill.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM, 2228 Michigan avenue, is under Protestant management, but children of other creeds are admitted.

THE MAURICE PORTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL is at Belden avenue and North Halsted street.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO, 118 Thirty-fifth street, is devoted to the treatment of the diseases and accidents peculiar to women.

BURR MISSION, Twenty-third street and Wentworth avenue, has for its object the religious and secular education of the poor.



St. Joseph's Hospital. .

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, 360 Garfield avenue, is conducted by the sisters of charity. Patients who can are expected to pay for treatment.

HOME FOR THE AGED OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, at Throop and Harrison streets, provides a home for men and women over sixty years of age.

UHLICH EVANGELICAL ORPHAN ASYLUM is at Burling and Center streets.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL is one of the largest in the city, and is located at Michigan avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The medical staff are men of the highest standing in the profession. The hospital is under Episcopalian management, yet no distinction is made to admission.

THE LAKESIDE SUMMER SANITARIUM, foot of Twenty-fifth street, provides nursing and care for infant-children of the poor during the hot weather.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME, 566 to 572 West Madison street, is a reformatory for inebriates and had its origin with the Good Templar lodges of Cook County.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION provides lake excursions for sick children and others of the poor.

THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY has for its object a home for old and needy Germans.

THE CHICAGO NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM, 855 North Halsted street, cares for children of poor women while looking for employment or that are employed. A small charge is made consistent with the wages earned.



Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, 855 North Halsted.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HOME, Graceland avenue, is under the same control as the Washingtonian, but its doors are open only to women inebriates.

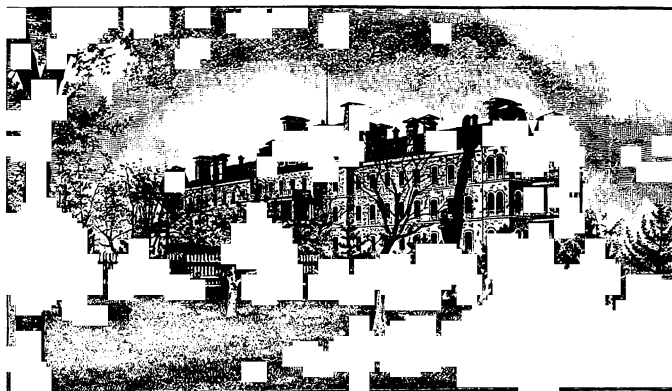
THE ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE, Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, is for the protection of women who desire its benefits or that are placed there by lawful authority.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM is at 3 and 5 Douglas Place, under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Boys and

girls are received at from four to eight years of age and given a careful training.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM admits children under six years of age. Children are boarded here by their parents, and others are brought in by the police. The Sisters of Charity, by whom it is conducted, have just moved into their new and handsome building.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL receives all American seamen free, and others upon payment of a small sum. The buildings and grounds lie some some six miles from the city, on



Marine Hospital.

the lake shore, north, but applicants can be examined at the city office, Postoffice building.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, next to Rush Medical College, provides medical and surgical aid to sick or disabled persons of any nationality or creed.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY assists immigrants from the Fatherland in procuring employment and temporary support, and also poor German residents.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2813 Groveland Park avenue, furnishes advice and medicine free to the poor, afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, 2813 Cottage Grove avenue, is the clinical annex to Hahnemann Medical College.

COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM is a magnificent group of buildings located in Cook county, and affords every facility for the care of those unfortunate enough to be placed there.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, West Adams and Peoria streets, is open to indigent residents of the State. It is an institution that Chicago and the State of Illinois can well be proud of, as the management is of a high order.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE RED CROSS has a branch in Chicago, located in Central Music Hall.

THE CHICAGO BETHEL is at Randolph and Desplaines streets.

BENNETT HOSPITAL, 511 State street, is run in connection with Bennett College.

THE WEST SIDE FREE DISPENSARY, a clinical annex to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, gives gratuitous treatment to deserving poor.

THE DEACONESS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL is a charitable institution of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

THE BENNETT FREE DISPENSARY is under the management of Bennett Medical College.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL DISPENSARY is at the College, 2813 Cottage Grove avenue.

THE POLICE AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND is provided under special act of the legislature from certain taxes and fines and from an initiation fee and annual assessment from each member. It is for the relief of disabled members of the two departments.

THE WOMEN'S EXCHANGE has for its object to provide a place for the reception and sale of articles made by women.

THE SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANT RELIEF SOCIETY looks after the interests of Scandinavian immigrants.

THE SYEA SOCIETY, devoted to literary and benevolent purposes, is a Swedish organization.

THE WESTERN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY dates back to 1830, and is the oldest charitable organization in the city. Its

object is to promote the welfare of boatmen and their families who depend on the western lakes and rivers for support.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE uses its endeavors to the enforcement of laws for the suppression of obscene literature, etc.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was incorporated in 1877, with the object to promote the welfare of women. It keeps an employment bureau, a boarding-house for young women and a free dispensary.

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, next Mercy Hospital, furnishes a home for women and girls out of employment.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY helps the able-to-work but out-of-employment class to be self-sustaining, and thus in a great measure put an end to street-begging.

THE UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION manages and supports the Michael Reese Hospital, assists those of the Hebrew faith that require it, and provides hospital facilities for the sick and disabled.

THE CENTRAL HOMŒOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY is a part of the Homœopathic College and provides medical attendance free to the poor.

THE CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY is attached to Rush Medical College, Wood and Harrison streets.

THE SOUTH SIDE FREE DISPENSARY is at Twenty-sixth street and Prairie avenue. Physicians from this dispensary visit the poor who are unable to call at the hospital, for which no charge is made.

THE SOCIETÀ OPERAIA ITALIANA helps needy Italians and uses its influence to prevent the organ-grinding and street-begging class from making a living that way. It was organized by Italian mechanics and laborers.

THE DEAK VEREIN is a Hungarian benevolent society and assists needy Hungarians.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC COLONIZATION of the United States is composed of Irish immigrants, and its purpose is their colonization in the Western States and Territories.

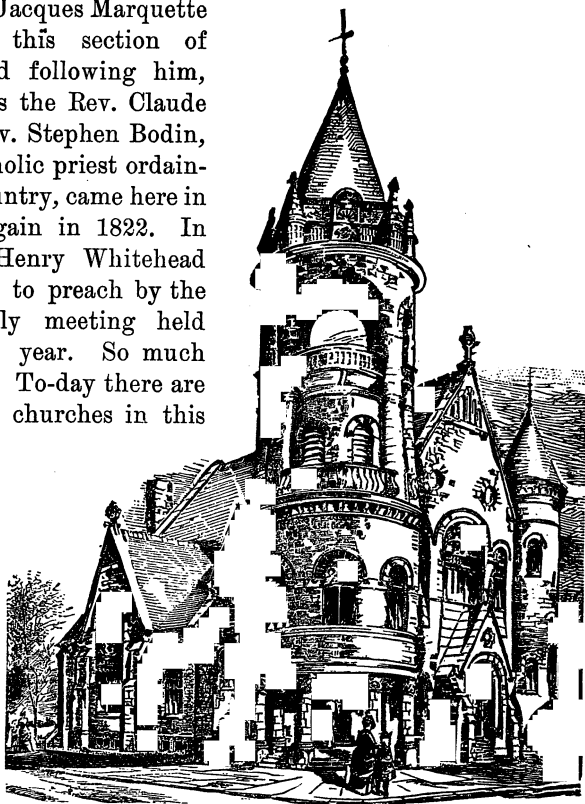
THE SOCIETY FOR HOME TEACHING OF THE BLIND has a free lending library of several hundred volumes of choice books printed in raised letters. The society employs a teacher to give instruction to the blind at their own homes.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CHARITY SOCIETY gives a "charity ball" annually, the proceeds of which is distributed among the various charities in the city without regard to sect.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION gives advice to English immigrants and grants relief to persons of English parentage, not members of the association, who are of good moral character. It assists the sick, buries the dead and cares for widows and orphans of deceased members.

Churches.

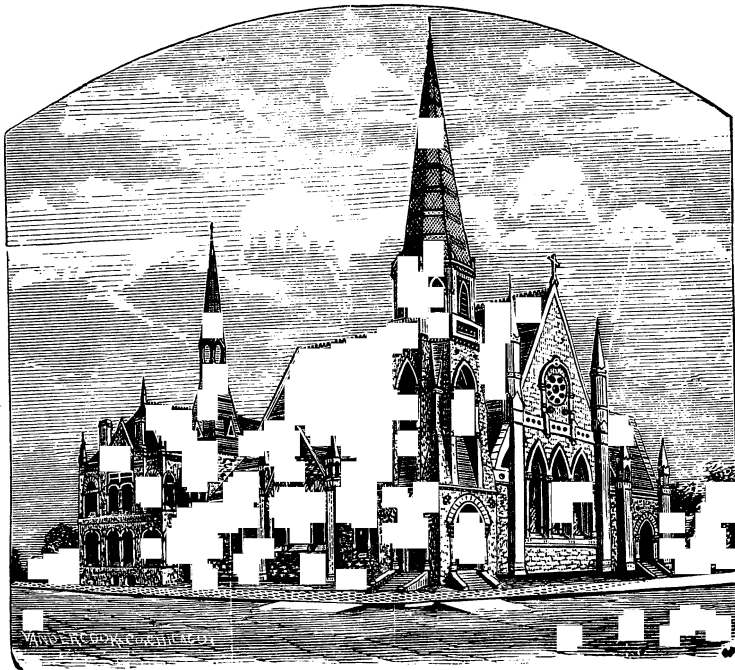
IT is said that the Rev. Isaac McCoy preached the first sermon ever heard in Chicago. This sermon was delivered to the Indian inhabitants and occurred in 1825; but long years before that Father Jacques Marquette had visited this section of country, and following him, in 1676, was the Rev. Claude Alonez. Rev. Stephen Bodin, the first Catholic priest ordained in this country, came here in 1796, and again in 1822. In 1833 Rev. Henry Whitehead was licensed to preach by the first quarterly meeting held here in that year. So much for the past. To-day there are some as fine churches in this city as are to be found in any of the American cities, at least, and a few of them have been selected to represent the architectural



South Congregational.

styles of Chicago church edifices. SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, a cut of which is here presented, is a magnificent piece of church architecture. The location is at Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street, one of the fashionable residence districts.

It is not the purpose of this work to mention all the churches, or many of them, as it would require more space than is at the disposal of the publisher in this edition.



First Baptist Church. South Park Avenue, cor. Thirty-first Street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This is one of the oldest church organizations in Chicago, dating back to October 19, 1833, when the Rev. Allen B. Freeman, who was its first pastor, organized it with only fifteen members. The edifice occupied by the congregation of this church to-day is one of the handsomest pieces

of church architecture in the city. Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., is pastor, and the officers are:

Deacons.—For life, Charles Duffield. For one year, R. S. Parker, E. D. Neal, D. S. Treadwell, Lyman Everingham. For two years, Edward Goodman, William Garnett, John H. Leslie, Daniel Gano. For three years, George A. Holloway, C. E. Harvey, J. B. Johnston, John C. Buckbee.

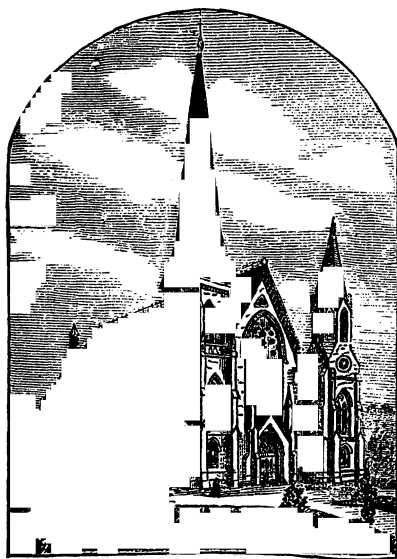
Trustees.—Judge Gwynn Garnett, W. E. Smith, Charles E. Pope.

Treasurer.—James K. Burtis.

Clerk.—Samuel J. Sherer.

Assistant Clerk.—Charles C. Pickett.

SINAI TEMPLE, in Moorish style of architecture, is located on Indiana avenue, corner Twenty-first street. The Sinai congregation includes many of the leading Jewish families of the city. The auditorium, in amphitheater, and the interior finishing and furnishing are very fine. Rev. E. G. Hirsch is minister.



Unity Church.

UNITY CHURCH was organized in 1857, and is probably the largest Unitarian congregation in the city. The church, both exterior and interior shows that the contributions were quite liberal, as it is substantially built and finished handsomely. The location is Dear-

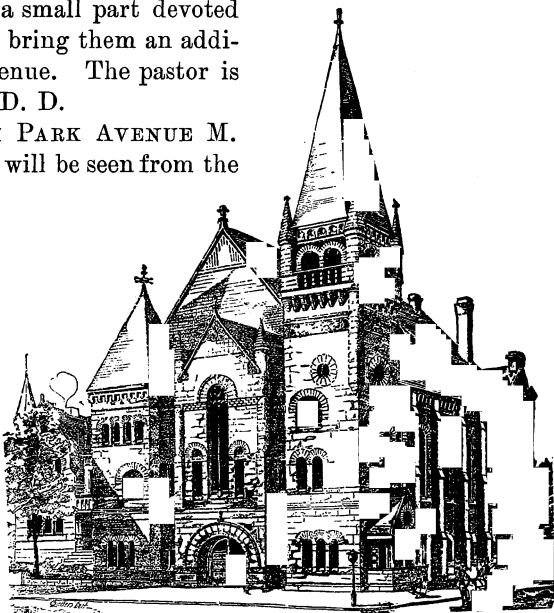
born avenue, facing Washington Square, or Walton Place. Rev. T. G. Milsted is pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH would be a very diffi-

cult one to find, if the stranger who desired to attend divine services started out to look for the usual style of building indicating a church edifice. In 1857 the congregation erected a business block in the very heart of the city, Clark and Washington streets, devoting the ground floors to stores from which they receive a handsome revenue, and using the upper portion as their church, except a small part devoted to offices which bring them an additional good revenue. The pastor is W. H. Bolton, D. D.

THE SOUTH PARK AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, as will be seen from the illustration, presents still another style of the grand architectural church edifices that abound in Chicago.

THE CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH, with its crescent tower and belfry, is a striking



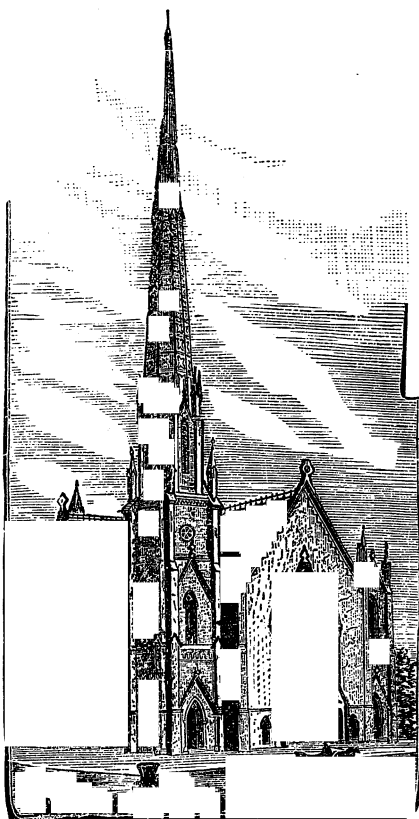
South Park M. E. Church.

piece of architecture very noticeable on the North Side. It is an independent church, and with its gallery and auditorium seats two thousand persons.

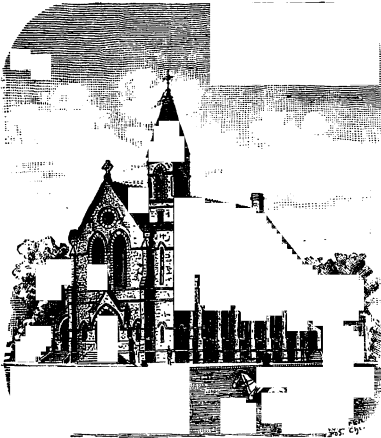
CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME was organized in 1846. The building is of stone in gothic architecture, and is one of the grandest church edifices in the city. Its location is North State and Superior streets. Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, D.D.; Very Rev. Patrick Glonnay, V. G., rector; and Rev. Bernard P. Murray, chancellor.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, with its graceful spire, is another of the striking pieces of church architecture that are to be seen in Chicago. This church was organized in June, 1833, by the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, with twenty-six members. To-day it is one of the most popular and extensive church organizations in the city. The charity work emanating from its members, particularly through its lady members, is felt in many quarters, especially in the Presbyterian Hospital, an institution that all the churches of this denomination take great pride in. The First Church is located on Indiana avenue, at Twenty-first street, and the Rev. John H. Barrows is pastor.

ST. JARLATH'S CHURCH.—This beautiful church is of thirteenth century gothic style, with the lofty pointed gables, bold, deep buttresses, alternating lancet and trancined windows, deeply recessed and molded doorways. It is built with massive stone from base to apex, and every detail executed in the highest and purest type of the gothic builders' art, while a slender and graceful tower, surmounted by an appropriate spire flanks the main front, and adds grace and dignity to the chaste exterior.



First Presbyterian Church.



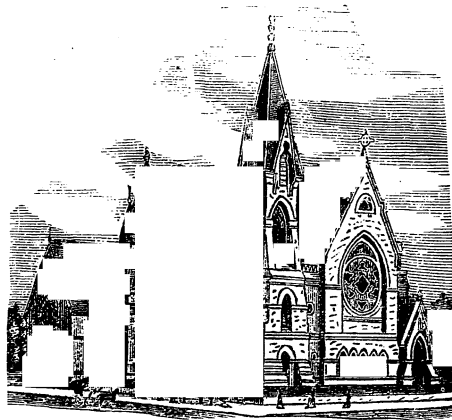
St. Jariath's Church.

The interior is, however, the feature of this edifice, for, while in strict harmony with the external design, it is a revelation of the real dimensions and proportions of the structure, the auditorium or church apartment being 58 feet in clear width, 130 feet in length, and 50 feet in clear height from floor to ceiling.

This extensive chamber is spanned by bold and sweeping arched roof trusses, which spring from

the floor level and by their peculiar and ingenious construction enable the architect to bridge over and secure a graceful outline for the ceiling, which, in conformity with the lines of such construction, assumes a polygonal form and is subdivided into numerous rich panelings, which are defined by the main constructive features of the roof.

A deeply recessed chancel at the end of this auditorium, of octagonal plan, gives an added length to the interior effect. This chancel or sanctuary portion is richly embellished by a molded arch and ornate ceiling, and is lighted by five richly-stained



Church of the Messiah.

windows, representing the crucifixion and the four evangelists, while all around are other windows embellished with figures and emblems of the saints and martyrs of the Church.

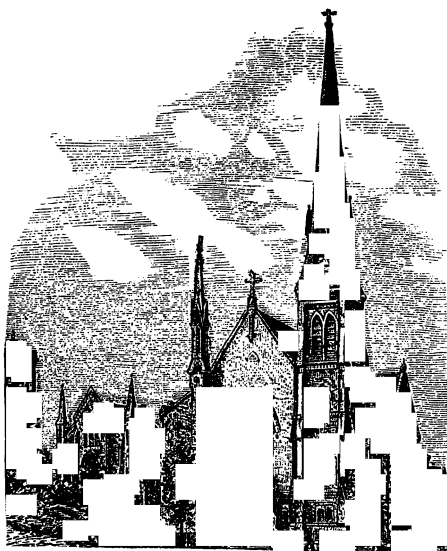
Ample vestries are placed at either side of the chancel, and are connected by an ambulatory which extends behind the apsidal end or sanctuary.

The internal finishing is mainly of polished red oak and mahogany, and the colored decorations of the walls and ceilings

blend harmoniously with the architectural features. The building was designed and its construction superintended by Mr. James J. Egan, architect. Its cost is \$75,000.

The church was finished and dedicated October 24, 1886. The Rev. Thos. F. Cashman is pastor.

THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH was organized on June 29, 1836. It is built of stone with the entrance through the basement of the massive tower



Union Park Congregational Church.

which forms the corner on Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. It is the pioneer of the Unitarian churches in this city, and the main structure together with the memorial chapel make it one of the handsomest architecturally. The Rev. David Utter is pastor.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH is located on the corner of Ashland avenue and Washington boulevard, just opposite the west side of Union Park. It is built of rough-dressed

cream sandstone, in gothic style of architecture, with a towering spire 175 feet high. It is one of the largest churches in the city, and with its park surrounding makes a handsome addition to the attractiveness of the locality, which is generally very fine. The Rev. F. A. Noble is pastor.

The number of churches and missions of each denomination is presented, following:

Baptist churches.....	24	Independent.....	3
Missions	7	Jewish.....	14
Christian.....	3	Methodist Episcopal .	42
Congregational.....	26	Missions	7
Missions	7	Presbyterian	22
Dutch Reformed	2	Missions	5
Episcopal.....	21	Roman Catholic.....	52
Episcopal Reformed	9	Swedenborgian	5
Evangelical Association.....	8	Unitarian	4
Evangelical Lutheran	31	Universalist	3
Evangelical Reformed	1	Miscellaneous	9
Evangelical United	6		—
Free Methodist	3	Total	314

Benevolent and Religious Societies.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

THESE are grouped in commodious rooms in the Merchants' Block, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. The offices are six in number, and consist of branch offices of three of the larger organizations of the denomination, viz.: the American Board, the American Missionary Association and the Congregational Union; and of the main offices of three organizations established in Chicago, viz.: the Illinois Home Missionary Society, the New West Education Commission and the City Missionary Society. These offices are the center of large missionary operations, and the resort of many friends of such causes. They disseminate a great amount of literature which circulates throughout the Northwest. They are in the charge of men who are in hearty sympathy with the progressive spirit of one of the most active of the large religious denominations.

EPISCOPAL SOCIETIES.

Cathedral Industrial School meets every Saturday at 2 P.M., Washington boulevard and Peoria street. St. Mary's Benevolent Society meets every Thursday, same place.

METHODIST SOCIETIES.

Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society, C. G. Truesdell, secretary.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society meets in Farwell Hall.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Baptist Publication Society, the Women's Baptist Home Mission Union and the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West occupy

rooms at 151 Wabash avenue. The Chicago Baptist Mission Society meets at 69 Dearborn street. The Northwestern Baptist Education Society has headquarters at Morgan Park.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

Chicago Depository of Board of Publication, College Board Aid of Schools and Academies, Presbyterian Ministerial Association, have quarters at 137 Wabash avenue, and the Women's Board of Missions of the Northwest at 46 McCormick Block.

UNITARIAN SOCIETIES.

Chicago Women's Unitarian Association, the Western Unitarian Sunday-school Society and the Women's Western Unitarian Conference meet at 175 Dearborn street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Henry F. Sheridan, Chicago National Delegate, 551 Twenty-sixth street. County Board meets second Sunday in each month at S. Halsted and W. Adams streets.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS meets first Thursday evening of every month.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC MEDICAL SOCIETY meets third Wednesday of each month.

CHICAGO GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY meets at the members' residences third Friday evening of each month.

CHICAGO MEDICAL PRESS ASSOCIATION meets at 188 Clark street.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY meets first and third Mondays of each month.

CHICAGO PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY meets second Monday of each month at 106 South Ashland avenue.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL meets first Saturday of each month.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH holds quarterly meetings.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY meets second Tuesday in each quarter at Chicago and Springfield alternately.

ILLINOIS HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. C. A. Beebe, Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. Secretary's address, 240 Wabash avenue.

WOMAN PHYSICIANS' MEDICAL SOCIETY meets second Wednesday of each month at Sherman House.

WOMAN PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE meets at Apollo Hall, 69 State street.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, room 27, 113 Adams street.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at 15 Washington street.

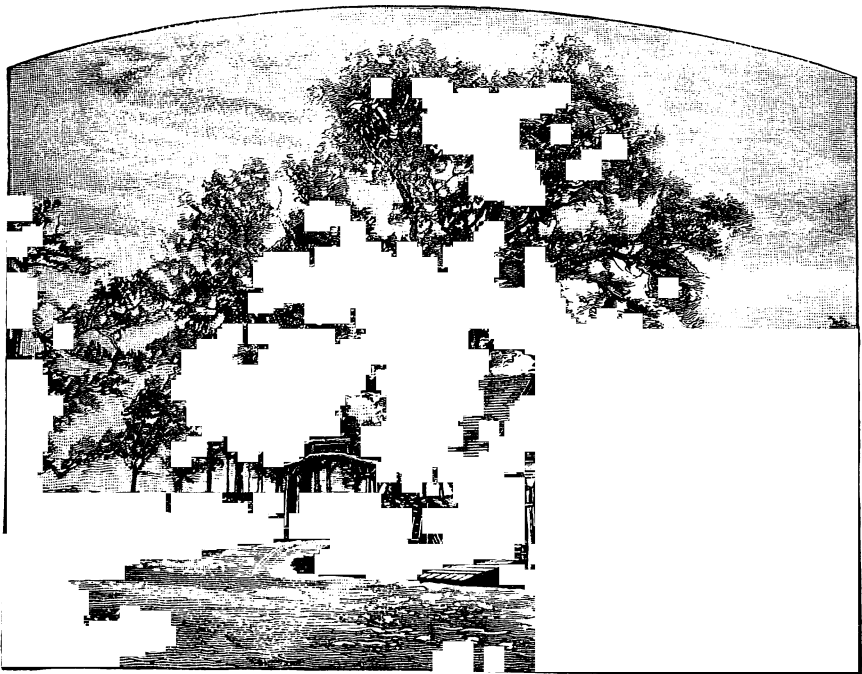
IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB, 90 Washington street.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS, every fourth Sunday at 106 Randolph street, third floor.

POLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO meets third Tuesday at Harrison street station.

Cemeteries.

THE CEMETERIES of Chicago will compare favorably with those of any of the older cities. There are many attractive views in these quiet cities of the silent, some of which are shown in the following illustrations. The early burial places, say up



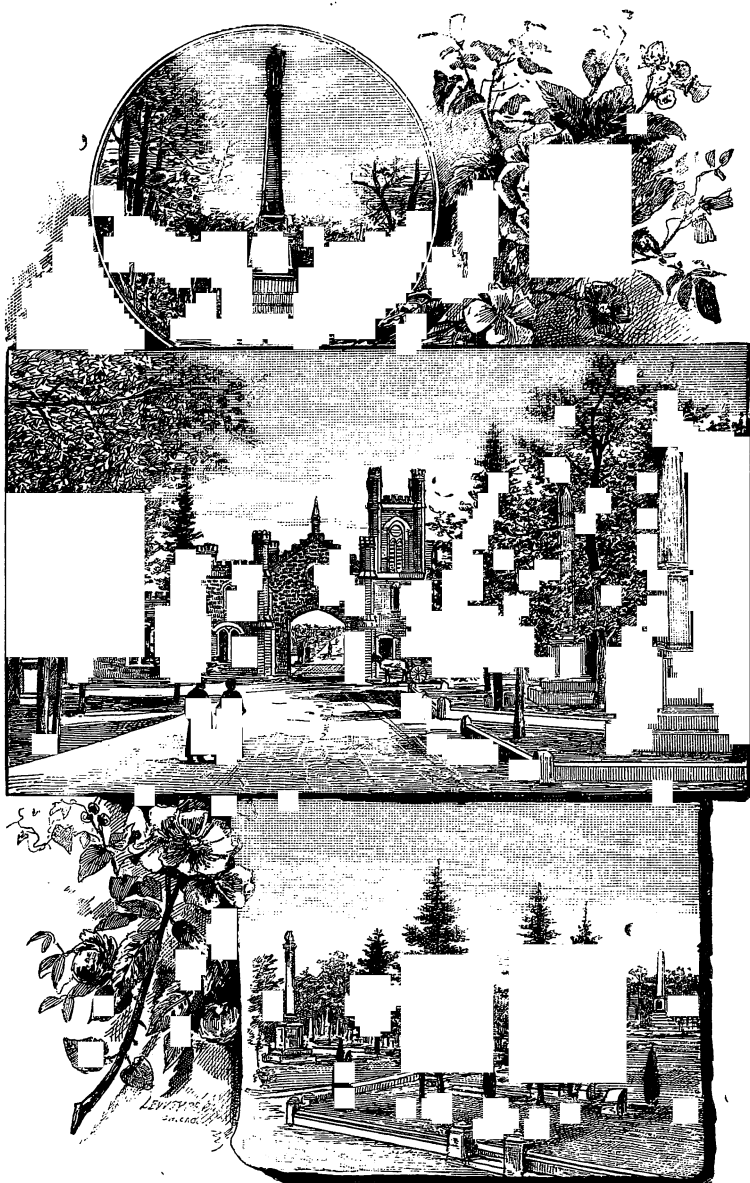
Cottage, Mount Greenwood Cemetery.

to 1842-3, have been abandoned, the deposits all removed to the newer and present grounds provided by the several cemetery associations of the city.

MOUNT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—This beautiful home of the dead is very appropriately named, as the ground on which it is laid out reaches an altitude of seventy feet above Lake Michigan, and is perhaps the highest piece of natural ground within a like distance from Chicago.

Nature has also provided one other feature necessary to the adornment of a park or large burying ground, and that is forest trees; here they are abundant, some of them monsters of the primeval forest. Mount Greenwood lies along One-hundred-and-eleventh street, California and Western avenues, and is reached by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway from Dearborn Station, Polk street, and by carriages over well-kept roads, *via* Western avenue, Halsted and State streets, or the old Vincennes road, through South Englewood. The grounds contain eighty acres, and have greenhouses, water-works and, it is said, the largest receiving vault in the State. It has been chosen as the resting-place for the remains of many of Chicago's prominent and wealthy citizens, and it contains a large number of costly and appropriate monuments, among which is that of the "Elks." The management of Mount Greenwood Association is in able hands, as will be seen by the following officers: James W. Brockway, president; Leslie P. Voorhees, vice president; Norman B. Rexford, treasurer; Willis N. Rudd, secretary. Directory—Jas. W. Brockway, George W. Waite, Norman B. Rexford, John McCaffery, Henry H. Massey, Charles W. Dean, Leslie P. Voorhees, George C. Whipple and Frederick C. Kile.

OAK WOODS CEMETERY is another of the beautiful park-like places of this city's enterprise in which the departed have final sepulchre. The grounds are about three and a half miles south of the city limits, on the east side of Cottage Grove avenue from Sixty-seventh street. They contain four charming lakes, each one of which covers from three to four acres in extent. Eight large greenhouses in which almost every variety of plant is grown are also a part of the possessions of this noted cemetery besides a very handsome cottage for the use of the superintendent, a commodious receiving vault and a chapel tend further to

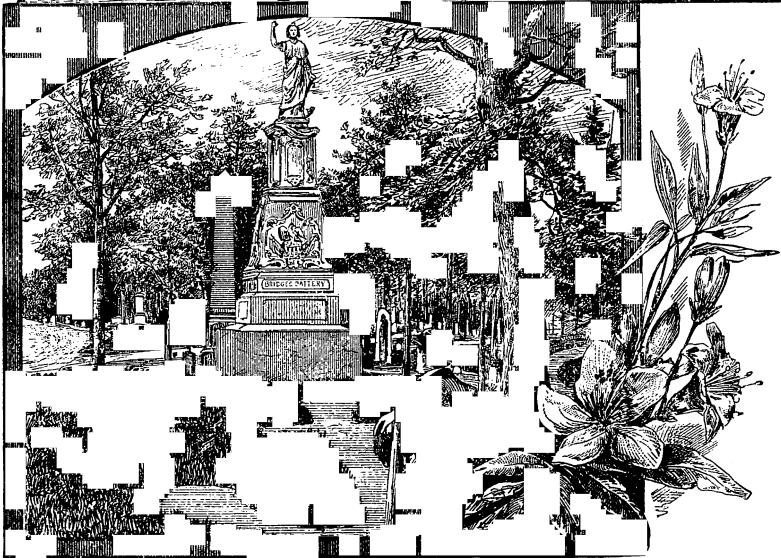
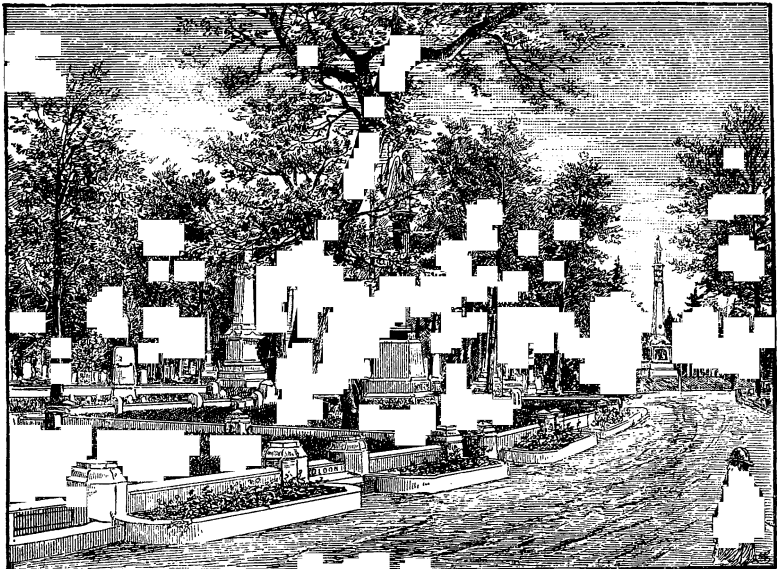


Views in Rosehill Cemetery Grounds, Looking East Toward the Entrance.

the completion of the improvements. The design used for laying out the grounds is after the lawn system, which is divided into sections, each with mounds of different sizes and shapes, while throughout the whole there is any number of ornamental shade-trees and an abundance of shrubbery. The monument to the soldiers who died at the Home for Old Soldiers is a mammoth figure of a soldier on guard, and is of white marble. In the south part of the grounds over six thousand dead lie buried; these were Confederates—men who were prisoners at Camp Douglas. This cemetery contains the graves of some of Chicago's earliest settlers, also of many of her former influential citizens. James H. Woodworth, a two-term mayor of the city and also member of Congress; Col. W. J. Foster, geologist and author, Mr. Wm. Jones, an old settler; Dr. C. E. Dyer, Mr. Charles Hitchcock and others equally well known are buried here. The Cemetery Association has offices on Dearborn street, room 102, No. 185, and Mr. Marcus A. Farwell is the presiding officer.

CALVARY CEMETERY, the burial place for the dead of the Catholic faith, contains some hundred acres of beautiful ground on the lake shore, north of the city about ten miles, and is reached by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The grounds are beautifully improved. There are many very handsome monuments denoting the resting-place of former residents of Chicago, and the plots of ground surrounding them are kept in a high state of plant cultivation. There is a large greenhouse in connection with the cemetery.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.—In addition to the natural beauties of the grounds of this cemetery there has been added a wealth of landscape-gardening that displays work of a master-mind in that art. The three lakes in the broad expanse of exquisite scenery are works of engineering skill; they are fed by living springs, besides which there is a mammoth system of water works that will furnish a full supply throughout the entire 125 acres comprised in the grounds. The approach to Graceland is either by the Lake Shore drive, through Lincoln



Views Looking West from the Entrance, Showing Bridges Battery Lot, Soldiers' Monument, Etc.

Park and North Clark street by the Clark or State street horse-cars, or over the Chicago & Evanston R. R., whose handsome station (Swiss cottage architecture) is at the eastern approach to the grounds. Pages could be written portraying the marvelous beauties of this noted place, and still other pages referring to the people prominent in their time who rest here, and of the rare pieces of monumental marble in the grounds. Yet it is enough to say that Graceland is known to every Chicagoan, and to every visitor who appreciates the grand in nature and beautiful in art. Mr. Bryon Lathrop is president, office 115 Monroe street.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY contains five hundred acres of high ground, and is situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about six and a half miles from the city. The view had of this cemetery from passing trains or from almost any point surrounding, with its winding carriage and footways, its beautiful lakes and its green and sloping lawns, reveals a picture of grand landscape work that is hardly excelled. The massive stone entrance, built in the old castle style of architecture, affords both office and chapel room, and the greenhouses, which are very large, contain almost every variety of plant and flower. The city office is at 163 LaSalle street, and Mr. Joseph Gow is secretary of the company and superintendent of the cemetery.

CONCORDIA CEMETERY is beautifully laid out, and highly improved, and is the burial place of the Evangelical Lutheran churches' dead. It is nine miles west of the city.

ST. BONIFACE, three miles north of the city, is the resting-place for German Catholics.

WALDHEIM CEMETERY grounds are kept like a garden. It contains some eighty acres, ten miles west of the city.

KEHILATH ANSHEY MAARAB.—This congregation have their cemetery five miles north of the city, and the

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY cemeteries are small grounds near the lake, while other Hebrew congregations bury their dead in Rose Hill, Waldheim or Forrest Home.

Real Estate.

A GLANCE at the figures representing the volume of transactions in this class of property will give the reader some interesting information.

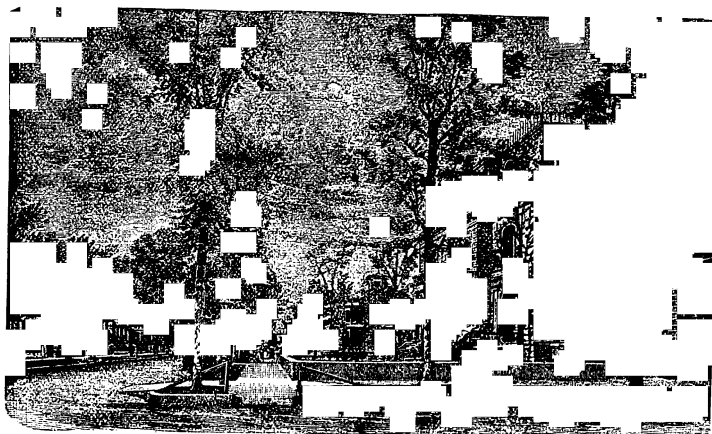
Commencing with 1880, the total values for that year were \$43,682,922; for 1881, \$54,859,186; for 1882, \$65,735,185; for 1883, \$44,164,243; for 1884, \$51,924,721; for 1885, \$57,482,331; for 1886, \$87,006,784.

The publisher is indebted to the *Real Estate and Building Journal* for these figures.

Chicago is constantly adding to her population, extending her suburban building, both manufacturing, store, resident, etc., and her central property, business and otherwise, pays handsome returns on the investment. One thing noticeable in Chicago is the scarcity of "to let" tags. Of course there are places for rent, caused by the removal of a tenant to another quarter, or on the completion of a new building; but for a city of the size of Chicago, there is very little vacant property. The installment plan, by which the provident classes secure a home, has become very popular, and thus outlying land that a few years ago was waste prairie is now thickly built over with residences whose architectural beauty is pleasant to look upon.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.—The importance in all transactions in real estate of obtaining a title direct from the first transfer of ownership is one that will at once be recognized by everyone who has had any experience, of however limited a nature, in dealing in this class of security. To furnish the most direct means of obtaining a perfect record, the abstract business was established in Chicago as long ago as 1849, and at the time of the great fire in 1871, there were three firms engaged in this business, each of whom was fortunate enough to save from destruction a

considerable portion of their books, and these combined records supply to-day the only direct abstracts of title to real estate in Chicago and Cook county. They, however, form a complete and clear chain of title, and were fully recognized as such by Eastern capitalists who relied on them for the millions of dollars which were loaned to rebuild this city. These original abstract books are now exclusively controlled by Messrs. Handy & Co., 94 Washington street, and as they comprise the only records in existence of title to Cook county lands that go back beyond 1871, it is absolutely essential to perfect security and safety in dealing

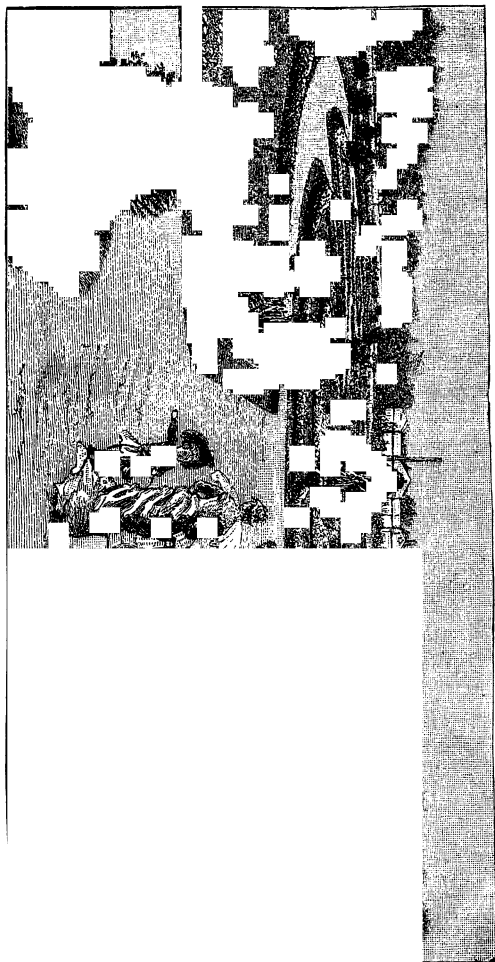


Prairie Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

in this class of property that abstracts of title should be obtained from them. Mr. Henry H. Handy associated with himself Mr. Nicholas J. Neary and Mr. Fillmore Weigley, and these three gentlemen constitute the present firm of Handy & Company.

WM. D. KERFOOT & Co.—This firm dates back to a period in the real estate history of Chicago when values were small as compared to now. The senior of the firm has grown up with the realty interests here and is therefore thoroughly familiar with values, etc. The firm pays a heavy amount of taxes on property handled by them for clients, non-resident, and do a

In Lincoln Park.



general real estate business which includes every department of the interest. The cut showing the first house built after the fire of '71, page 11, was their place of business then, since which they have removed to 90, just across to the opposite side of Washington street.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted streets, are the real estate men of the West Side. They handle property for other portions of the city, but the West Side property owners who have property for rent or sale place their buildings in the hands of the above firm. They pay taxes, adjust insurance, collect rents, negotiate loans, in fact, look after all the interests of their clients in a manner that has given them the leading position in the real estate business they have to-day. The firm is composed of Mr. James F. Griffin and Mr. Walter T. Dwight.

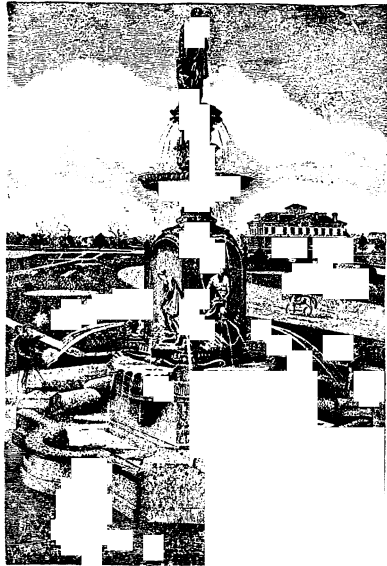
NELSON THOMASSON makes a specialty of business property, though he handles a large quantity of acre property besides. He has located a number of very valuable manufacturing sites, some of which are along the best railways. He began business in 1870, and his record enables him to refer to any of the Chicago banks. His office is Room 3, 85 Washington street.

HENRY C. MOREY & Co. The senior member of this firm is one of the most reliable judges of the value of real estate in the city. His long experience in real estate, and his intimate knowledge of the whole field of business transactions in Chicago gives the firm a prestige seldom attained. Their office is 85 Washington street.

KNIGHT & MARSHALL. This firm does a general business in all the real estate field, and has a large list of non-resident property in its charge.

MEAD & COE have been in continuous business as a firm since their first establishment, in 1867. They handle real estate in all branches, negotiate loans on first mortgages, buy and sell on commission, pay taxes, adjust insurance, and have in charge the renting of a large number of the great office buildings and other property. Their office is at the southeast corner LaSalle and Madison streets.

BOGUE & HOYT is a firm composed of Hon. George M. Bogue, Henry W. Hoyt and Hamilton B. Bogue, all gentlemen well known in the commercial history of Chicago. Hon. George M. Bogue has occupied many positions of trust. He was at the age of twenty-two clerk of the town of Hyde Park. In 1872 he was elected one of the board of county commissioners, and during his term was chairman of the finance committee. In 1874 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1877 was appointed by the governor railroad and warehouse commissioner. On his retirement from this position he was unanimously elected sole arbitrator of the western railroad pools. Mr. Henry W. Hoyt and Mr. Hamilton B. Bogue are both gentlemen who have been long identified with large business interests in Chicago, and are thoroughly conversant with every feature of real estate transactions. Their offices are at Dearborn and Monroe streets.



Drexel Fountain.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE is another of the reliable real estate men of this town. His experience as clerk of the circuit court and ex-officio recorder of deeds from 1868 to 1873 is of great advantage in real estate matters. He has a large clientage and does a general real estate business. Office, 57 Dearborn street.

JAMES B. GOODMAN & Co. are among the most extensive handlers of timber lands, iron lands, etc., and in connection with their Chicago offices, have agents in sections where such lands lie who keep the home office fully informed. This office is at 68 Washington street.

ISHAM & PRENTICE, 55 Dearborn street, have a large list of properties on their books and make a specialty of the care and management of real estate.

OGDEN, SHELDON & Co., Northwestern Land Agency, Clark and Lake streets. This is the oldest real estate house in Chicago, dating back to 1845, when the late Hon. Wm. B. Ogden established it.

BAIRD & BRADLEY date their establishment back to 1857. The house has always done a large business for eastern capitalists and corporations, and also in its renting agency and general real estate business. Their offices are at 90 LaSalle street.

The real estate men and firms of Chicago have not only been the channels through which the city was and is being built up, but they have brought into notice suburban property, and such places as the following were improved:

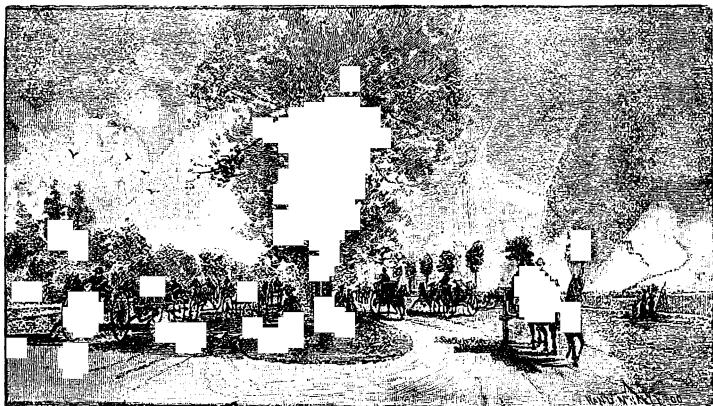
CHICAGO LAWN.

CHICAGO LAWN is a comparatively new but most delightful suburb. It is situated at the intersections of Sixty-third street and Central Park avenue, on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad. Until recently it has labored under the disadvantage of not having good train accommodation to the city, but that disadvantage has now been removed by the dozen daily accommodation trains that carry its people to the city for the small sum of SIX CENTS a ride. It offers more attractions and better homes—for the money—than can be found in any other direction. For a man of moderate means, who desires a clean, quiet and safe home, with pleasant neighbors and healthful surroundings, it has no equal within a six-cent ride of the city. The soil is the finest that can be found anywhere in the region of Chicago, and the drainage is good, being fifteen feet higher than the city, and only two and a half miles from its limits. The streets are graded and lighted, sidewalks are laid, and trees planted and some of them already well grown. There is also a postoffice, an express office, a meat market and a store.

All the houses are neat structures—in most cases having

been built by their owners at an expense ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000. A building line of twenty-two feet is observed, and no fences are erected, thus saving much to the owners and preserving the park-like feature of the place. The people are mostly Americans and others who take an interest in their homes, and maintain a first-class school, together with literary, musical and other social societies.

Titles are simply perfect, with no danger of subsequent cloud or shadow arising to invalidate them. Certified abstracts are



Lake Shore Drive.

furnished each purchaser. Good lots near the depot can now be had at from \$200 to \$300, with a small cash payment, and \$5 per month. With the interest and activity in this direction, these lots must soon double in value. And the further fact that the town was founded and is managed by John F. Eberhart, one of Chicago's old and most reliable citizens, and for ten years county superintendent of schools, is a sufficient guarantee of its future success. In the past year, some four hundred lots have been sold, and the number of its houses and people has nearly doubled. It will pay anyone who desires a pleasant home with pleasant people—far removed from saloons and saloon influences—to visit this beautiful and flourishing

suburb before buying homes elsewhere. Call on or address John F. Eberhart, 161 LaSalle street, room 75.

TRACY.

This beautiful suburb is only forty minutes' ride from the city, by the Rock Island road. It lies about one hundred feet above Lake Michigan, on a ridge crowned with fine oaks, has perfect drainage, pure spring water, and the best of society. Mr. O. H. Brooks, rooms 41 and 42 Major Block, will give any further information.

HERMOSA.

This neat suburb is just one mile beyond Humboldt Park, on the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. It has rapidly filled up with residences and manufactories, yet there are more desirable pieces of property, which can be located by inquiring of Mr. J. F. Keeney, 94 Washington street.

EVANSTON.

This is no longer a town; it has grown to be a charming little city, with water-works, gas, electric light plants, extensive sewerage system, miles of graded and paved streets, fine churches, palatial residences, a bank, and the grandest campus of educational buildings in the Western country. The Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior and the Chicago & Northwestern railways have each a handsome railroad station within one hundred feet of each other, and trains arrive and depart continually.

MORGAN PARK

Is another suburb of great beauty, both as to location and improvements. At the station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is a charming little park, gradually rising to a ridge on which is situated some handsome residences. Here are located the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, the Morgan Park Military Academy and the Chicago Female College—all large and handsome buildings.

HEGEWISCH.

This is a manufacturing village of some three thousand inhabitants, situated in the forks of Calumet river, that offers the very best advantages for the location of other factories. The river furnishes abundance of water of sufficient depth to float the largest lake vessels.

SOUTH CHICAGO is the seat of the great rolling-mills of two large companies, besides iron works of various other kinds, also tin-plate works, sash and blind factories and a number of large lumber concerns. It lies on the lake, in full view from Lake Park, and, with its towering chimneys, smoke-stacks, furnace-flues, etc., presents a busy scene of manufacturing habitation.

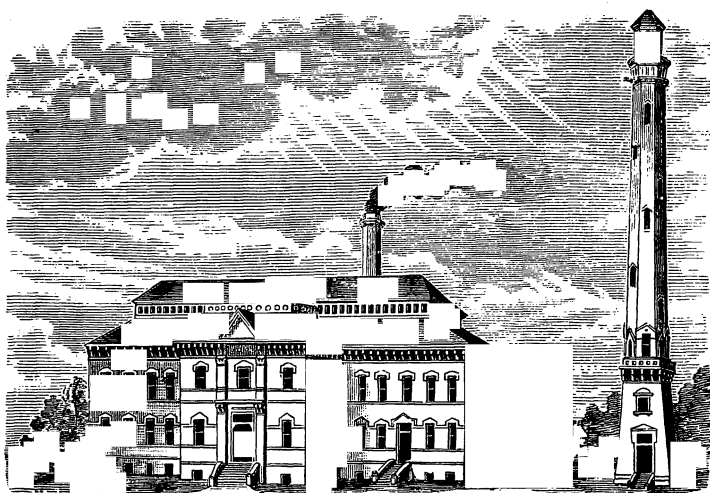
CHELTENHAM BEACH is a watering-place twelve miles south, with hotel accommodations and attractive grounds, where many spend their time during the hot months.

CRAIGIN is another manufacturing village, and is northwest from Chicago only a few miles. A large factory for the manufacture of sleighs, and one for manufacturing tin and sheet-iron ware are located there.

PULLMAN is located on the Calumet lake and is the most beautiful little city on the face of the earth. Its great manufacturing plants are surrounded by broad and sinuous drives, walks, lawns, miniature lakes, fountains, etc., that give it the appearance more of a park than the seat of a great manufactory. The Arcade, an immense building in which are all the shops, or stores, a bank, a library, a theater, etc.; the Market House, in which all meats and vegetables are sold; the Hotel and all the residences are built principally of pressed brick, showing gothic, Swiss and other styles of architecture. Pages could be written about "Pullman" and yet not present half its attractiveness. Everyone visiting Chicago should take the Illinois Central and see Pullman.

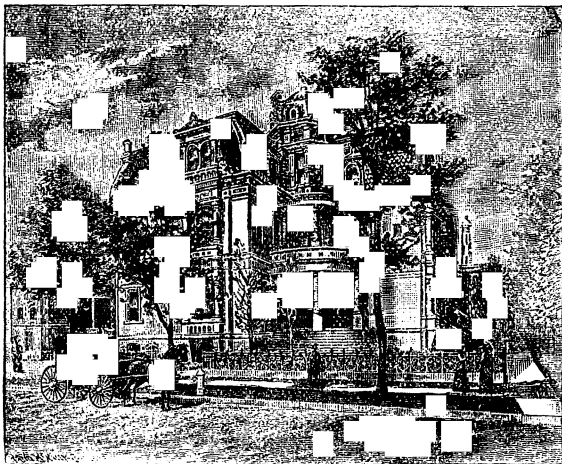
MR. E. F. GOBEL, office Times building. The cut showing the pumping-house and tower, Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, is an illustration of the character of work done

by him. In the great work of rebuilding Chicago he has taken an active part, and to-day some of the most substantial structures here were erected under his guidance, and he is too well-known to require eulogy. The new State House at Indianapolis, Ind., which is about finished, was erected by him and is a lasting testimonial to his ability as a contractor, mason and builder.



City Pumping Works. E. F. Gobel, Builder, Office Times Building.

Private Residences.



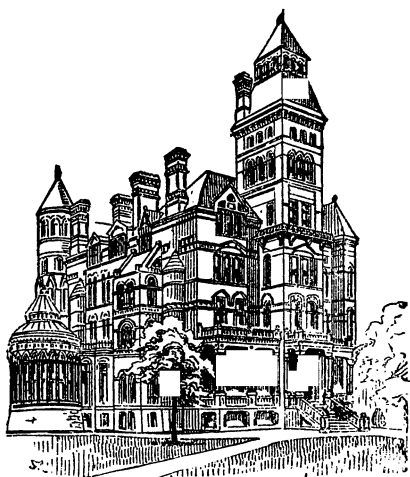
Private Residence.

THE varied styles of architecture represented in the different buildings in Chicago are most noticeable in the residences that have been and are being erected in the districts where home places abound. The

visitor to Chicago will find on the South Side, along Michigan boulevard, south of Fifteenth street, a continuous line of beautiful residences; the same can be said of Indiana avenue, Prairie avenue, parts of Calumet avenue, Vernon avenue, Groveland avenue, Lake Park avenue, Grand boulevard, Drexel boulevard, Kenwood and Hyde Park, and on the North Side parts of the Lake Shore drive, Chicago avenue, Ohio street, LaSalle avenue, Dearborn avenue, State street, etc., contains some of the most palatial residences, presenting architectural features and varied materials of construction that would justify the expense of time required in going through the district. The West Side has its Ashland avenue, Washington boulevard, Ogden avenue, in fact all that portion of the West Side west of Ashland avenue will repay the visitor for the time consumed, and afford

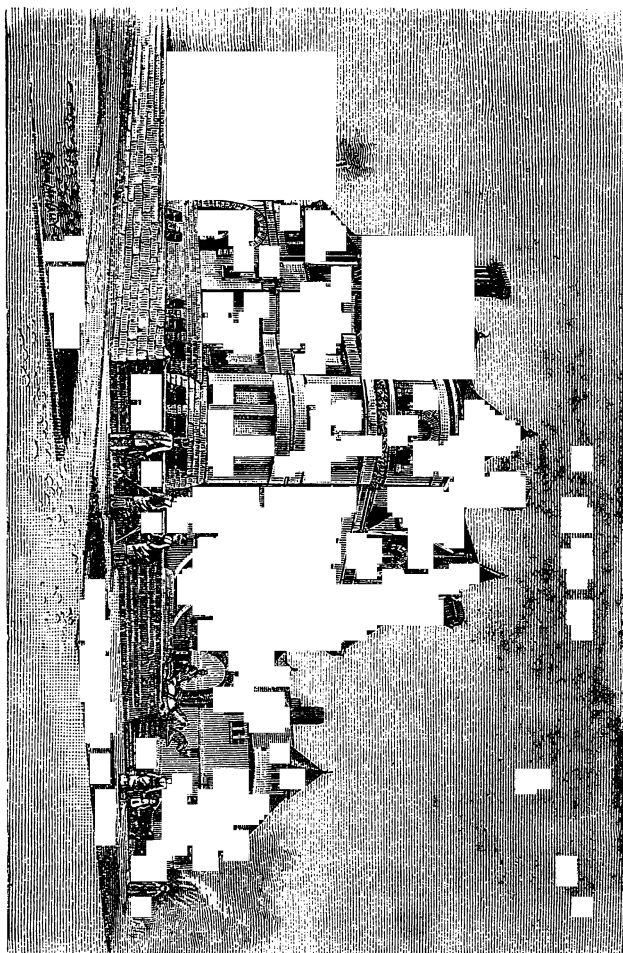
a pleasant afternoon's entertainment enjoying the charming surroundings.

The suburban towns lying in close to Chicago contain residences with beautifully improved grounds that compare with those of any part of the world, and in them many of the wealthy men of Chicago have their homes.



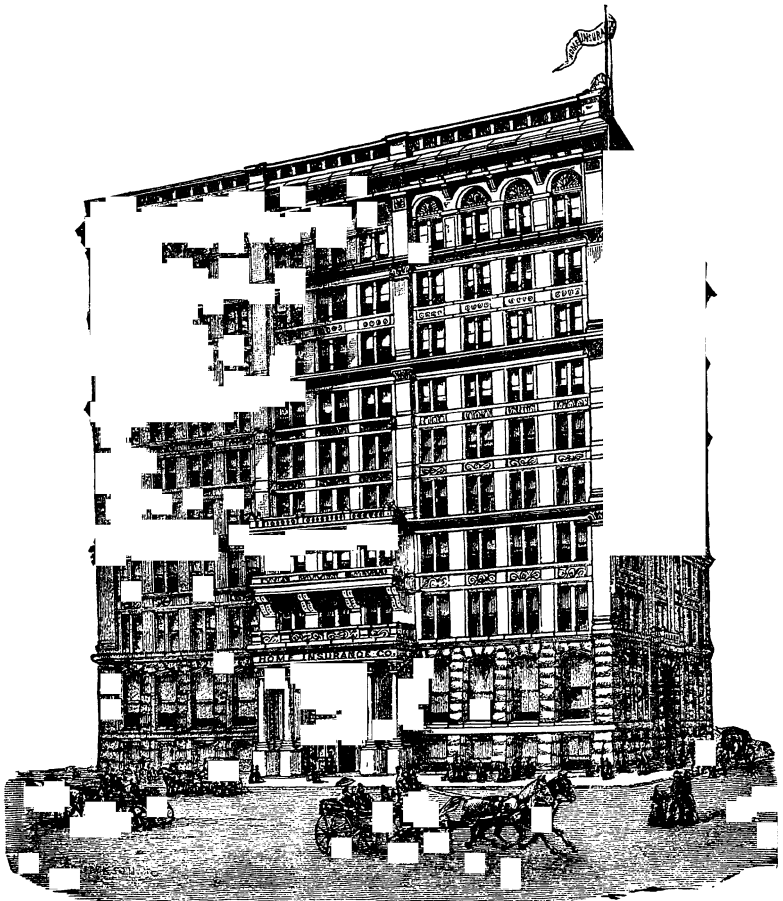
Private Residence.

Private Residence.



Office Buildings.

THERE are any number of fine office buildings here, especially in that portion of town easily accessible to the transient visitor. On LaSalle street, south from Monroe on the east side of the way is the Calumet building, built of press brick; next above on the same side is the Home Insurance building, also of red press brick, with granite and terra cotta trimmings. Over the way, on the southwest corner, is the Insurance Exchange, also of red press brick. It occupies the space between Adams and Quincy streets. On the corner across Quincy is the Mahler building, adjoining this is the Gaff building, then the Counselman building all on LaSalle, the latter on the corner of Jackson. Facing Sherman street, which is west twenty-five feet from LaSalle, is the Royal Insurance building, which is built of granite on that side; it runs through to Quincy street, which front is built of granite for the first stories, and red press brick above; opposite the Royal, on Sherman street, is the Brother Jonathan building, which faces the Sherman street side of the Board of Trade. Just back of the Board of Trade is the Rialto building, separated by a light-shaft but connected with the Board of Trade by a bridge. Opposite the Rialto on Van Buren street is the handsome station of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railways. On the corner of Pacific avenue and Van Buren street is the Exchange building, north on Pacific avenue is the Open Board of Trade building, next to which is the Traders' building; next this and on the corner and running to the Clark street corner of Jackson street is the Phoenix building, one of the latest additions to Chicago's magnificent architectural structures. It is of red press brick with terra cotta ornamentation. Against Pacific avenue at the turning into Jackson



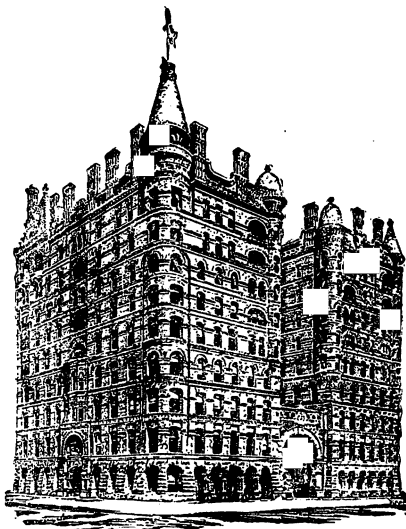
Armour & Co.

Home Insurance Building, Adams and LaSalle Sts.

Union National Bank.

and LaSalle streets, is the Grand Pacific hotel, facing which on LaSalle and across Quincy is the giant "Rookery" building, with brown brick construction terra cotta, polished and rough granite finishings.

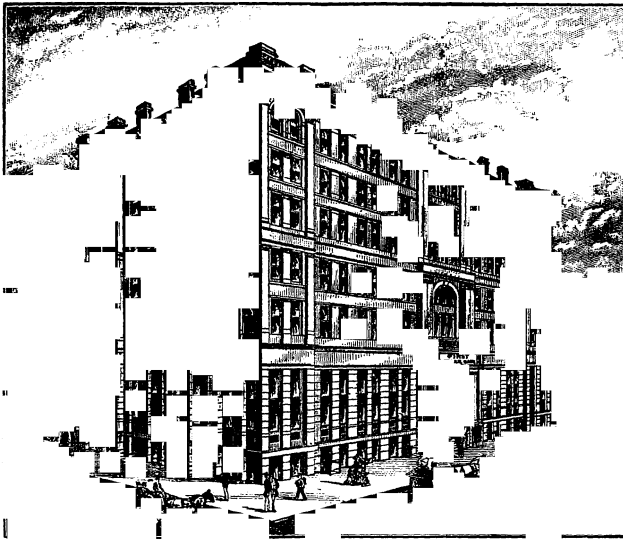
These buildings are all from seven to twelve stories high, fire-proof construction, and with the halls, corridors and lobbies finished in marble and onyx. The Marshal Field building, which is built with granite for the basement and first story, and with brown stone up, is without doubt the most substantial mercantile structure in this country. Its location is Adams, Quincy, Fifth avenue and Franklin. The Montauk block on Monroe, next in rear of the First National Bank building, which fronts on Dearborn, corner of Monroe; the Pullman building, Adams and Michigan avenue, the Chicago Opera House building, Clark and Washington streets; the Ashland building, Clark and Randolph; the Illinois National Bank block, 111 to 117 Dearborn street; the Adams Express building, 185-189 Dearborn; the Honore block, corner Adams and Dearborn; the Lake Side buildings, Clark and Adams, and the American Express Company building are all magnificent structures. Beside these there are hundreds proportionally grand, which it is impossible to enumerate in this work.



Pullman Building, Adams Street and Michigan Boulevard.

Financial.

WITH the greatest live stock market in the world, the greatest packing-house business and the heaviest grain business, besides manufacturing of every kind, wholesale lines representing all classes of goods made—in fact, with a volume



First National Bank Building, Dearborn and Monroe Streets.

of trade that covers every department of business—Chicago requires a large banking capital and the requisite banking concerns and facilities. These Chicago has, as will be seen by looking at the clearing house statements.

Clearings from 1884 to 1887:

1884.....	\$2,259,350,386 00
1885.....	2,318,579,008 07
1886.....	2,604,762,912 35
to Sept. 1887 (eight months).....	1,901,458,705 62

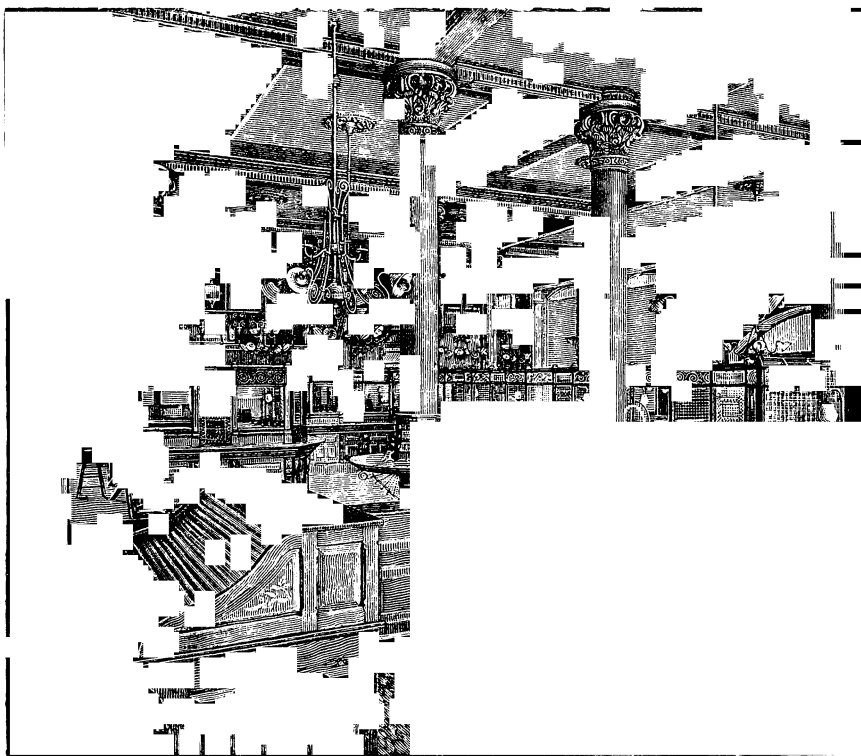
The following table shows the clearings from 1865 to 1883; those from this latter date are shown in the table just before this:

1865, (nine months).....	\$319,606,000 00
1866.....	453,798,648 11
1867.....	580,727,331 43
1868.....	724,293,144 91
1869.....	734,664,949 91
1870.....	810,676,036 28
1871.....	868,936,754 20
1872.....	993,060,508 48
1873.....	1,047,027,828 33
1874.....	1,001,347,948 41
1875.....	1,212,817,207 64
1876.....	1,101,092,624 37
1877.....	1,044,678,475 70
1878.....	967,184,093 07
1879.....	1,257,756,124 31
1880.....	1,725,684,894 85
1881.....	2,229,097,450 60
1882.....	2,366,536,855 00
1883.....	2,525,622,944 00

The strength of the Chicago banks is shown in the list further on. The conservative policy regulating their management and their freedom from speculative investments make them the safe custodian of the funds of other banks. Western cities look almost exclusively to Chicago for eastern exchange; and for foreign exchange, it is done from Chicago direct with all European points. The latest statement returned to the clearing house is as follows:

Number of Banks.....	21
Capital and Surplus.....	\$24,123,500 00
Undivided Profits.....	1,819,528 00
Deposits.....	109,184,908 00
Loans.....	78,795,281 00

The banks outside of the clearing house use a capital of about \$3,500,000, therefore the total banking capital is \$27,623,500.00.



Interior of Union National Bank.

COMMERCIAL AND

NATIONAL BANKS OF CHICAGO.

NAME.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.	PRESIDENT.	V.-PRESIDENT.	CASHTER.
American Exchange Nat'l.	185 Dearborn	\$1,000,000.	D. B. Dewey.....	E. Buckingham	A. L. Dewar.
Atlas National	sw. LaSalle and Washington.	720,000.	W. C. D. Graunis.	C. B. Farwell...	J. P. Wilson.
Chicago National	sw. Dearborn and Monroe	750,000.	John R. Walsh...	.....	H. H. Nash.
Commercial National.	se. Dearborn and Monroe	1,200,000.	H. F. Eames	.....	John B. Meyer.
Continental National	sw. LaSalle and Adams	2,140,000.	C. T. Wheeler....	John C. Black..	Douglas Hoyt.
Drovers' National	4207 S. Halsted	284,000.	S. Brintnall	L. B. Doud	Wm. H. Brintnall.
First National	Dearborn, nw. Monroe	4,000,000.	S. M. Nickerson..	Lyman J. Gage.	H. R. Symonds.
Fort Dearborn National	185 Dearborn	500,000.	H. N. Hibbard ..	E. E. Crepin...	Seymour Walton.
Hide and Leather National.	se. Madison and LaSalle.	380,000.	C. F. Grey .....	.....	T. L. Forest.
Home National	184 W. Washington	350,000.	A. M. Billings	.....	H. H. Blake.
Lincoln National	89 N. Clark	20,000.	J. L. Beveridge.	Ewd. Hammett	R. L. Dakin.
Merchants National	82 LaSalle	1,500,000.	C. B. Blair .....	.....	J. C. Neely.
Metropolitan National.	LaSalle, nw. Madison	635,000.	E. G. Keith	G. B. Shaw	W. D. Preston.
National of America	LaSalle, nw. Washington.	1,160,000.	J. G. Lombard...	Ed. B. Lathrop.	Ed. B. Lathrop.
National of Illinois	111 to 117 Dearborn.	1,500,000.	George Schneider	W. H. Bradley	Wm. A. Hammond.
Northwestern National.	Clark and Washington.	250,000.	G. Sturgis .....	.....	F. W. Gookin.
Park National	nw. Washington and Dearborn	200,000.	C. P. Packer .....	.....	John J. Atkin.
Union National	ne. LaSalle and Adams.	2,400,000.	C. R. Cummings.	J. J. P. O'Dell..	W. C. Oakley.
Union Stock Yards Nat'l.	Union Stock Yards.	600,000.	E. Washburn....	.....	George E. Conrad.
United States National	nw. LaSalle and Adams	160,000.	H. V. Reed .....	.....	J. M. Starbuck.

BANKS.

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	CASHIER.
Corn Exchange Bank..	222 LaSalle	C. H. Hutchison	Frank W. South.
Hibernian B'k'g Ass'n..	Clark, sw. Lake..	J. V. Clarke	Hamilton B. Dox.
International Bank. ...	110 LaSalle	B. Lowenthal	M. Schweisthal.
Traders'.....	138 LaSalle	J. O. Rutter	
Bank of British N. A....	Royal Ins. Bldg..	H. M. Breedon, agent	
Bank of Montreal.....	226 LaSalle	Wm. Munro, mgr....	

BANKERS—(Partial List).

Name.	Location.
S. A. Kean & Co	100 Washington, also LaSalle and Adams.
H. S. Christoph	157 Randolph.
E. L. Brewster & Co	81 Washington.
H. A. Hurlbut	165 Washington.
Western Investment Bank..	154 Washington, Wm. Kimball, prest., W. M. R. Vose, cashier.
P. E. Stanley & Co.....	96 Washington.
Pearsons & Taft.....	94 LaSalle.
Beveredge & Dewey	71 Dearborn.
Peterson & Bay	163 Randolph.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Name.	Location.
Dime.....	104 Washington, Wm. Converse, president.
Rock Savings and Bond Co.	111 Dearborn.

TRUST COMPANIES.

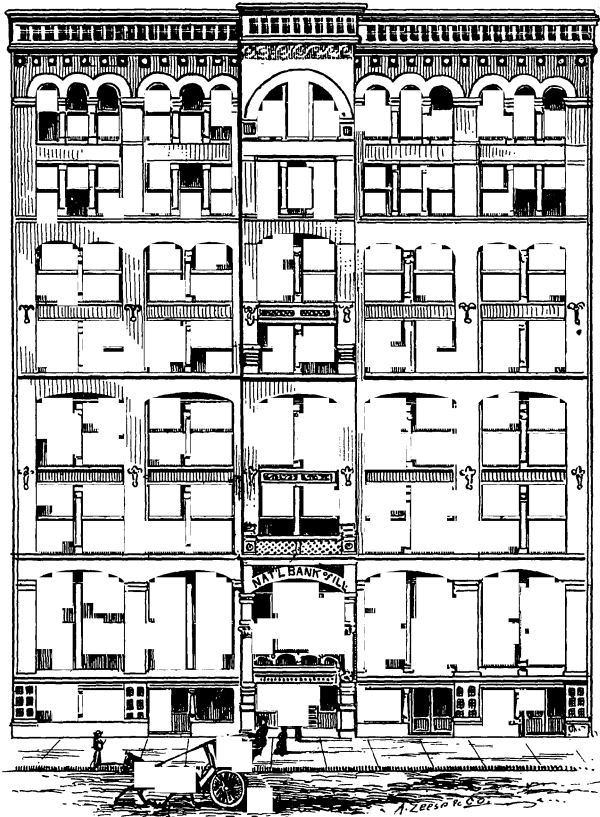
Name.	Location.
Chicago Trust and Savings Bank ...	120 LaSalle.
Prairie State Loan and Trust Co....	110 W. Washington.
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.....	Dearborn and Washington.
Union Trust Co.....	Madison and Dearborn.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank....	147 Randolph.
Northwestern Bond and Trust Co.	
Farmers' Trust Co.....	111 Dearborn.

LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

H. A. Hurlbut, 165 Washington.
Kimball, Vose & Co., 154 Washington.

CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION was established in 1865 and incorporated in 1882.

The clearing-house does away with the early method of settling between banks. The "settling clerks" of those banks



National Bank of Illinois, Building 115 Dearborn Street.

belonging to the association call at the clearing-house, and the banks having the smaller amount of paper against other banks are required to pay the difference, thus an immense amount of money (in checks or drafts) is paid out and received in a few minutes time. Mr. A. P. Smith is manager.

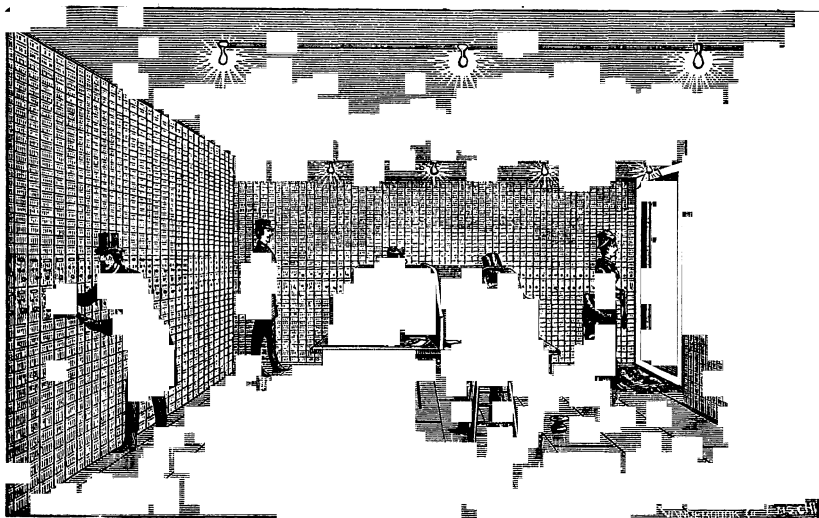
Building and Loan Associations.

THE contrast between the savings bank deposits of Eastern and Western States is a matter of frequent comment. While it is true that the old style savings banks of Chicago probably hold less than \$5,000,000 of savings, it should not be inferred that the people of this city are not as a rule money savers. The growth of the building societies, which are simply coöperative savings banks, within the past ten years, is marvelous. Already three hundred of these societies exist in Illinois, and of these about two hundred are in Chicago. It is difficult to get full data of their resources, but their importance among the financial institutions may be signified by the following list embracing some of those well known to the public.

People's	assets over	\$1,250,000	Mechanics & Traders'	assets over	\$800,000
Chicago	" "	225,000	Chicago Permanent	" "	250,000
Union	" "	175,000	Phoenix	" "	300,000
Northwestern	" "	150,000	Commercial	" "	200,000
Bankers & Merchants'	" "	200,000	Franklin	" "	150,000
Oakland	" "	100,000	Ashland ave.	" "	100,000
			Central,	\$100,000, etc., etc.	

Safe Deposit Companies.

THE system of providing a sure and convenient place where valuables may be deposited, was begun quite a number of years ago, but it was in the city of Chicago that the perfection of the system was first realized. The fact that houses are not

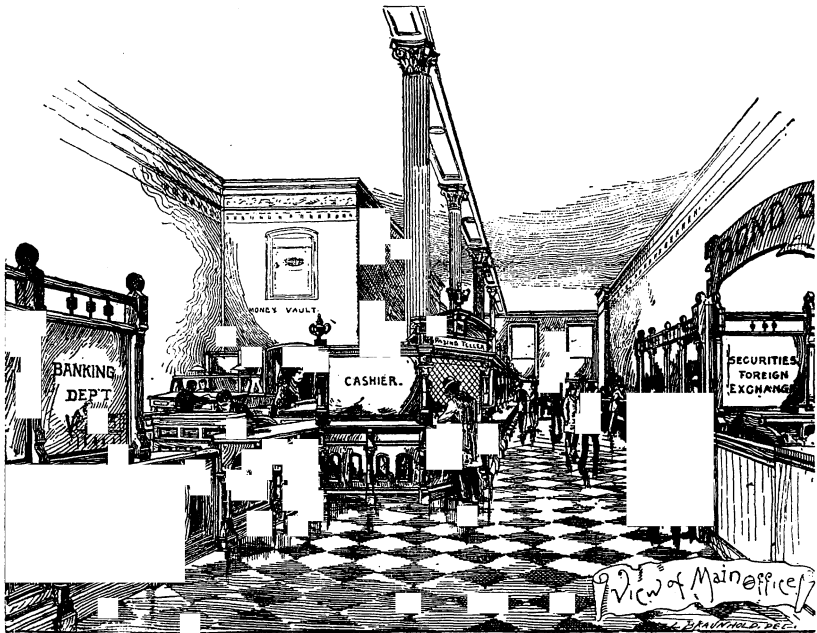


Vaults of Home Safety Deposit Company, Adams and LaSalle Streets.

absolutely proof against fire or the schemes of the shrewd and desperate burglar, has made safety deposit vaults an actual necessity. There is hardly a household but that owns some valuable—the loss of which would be seriously felt—and yet that have not a place of safety of their own in which to protect it. The safety deposit vaults provide this means of security and it is thoroughly proof against fire, riot or the burglar.

A brief mention of the vaults now in existence in this city will be of value to those requiring their use.

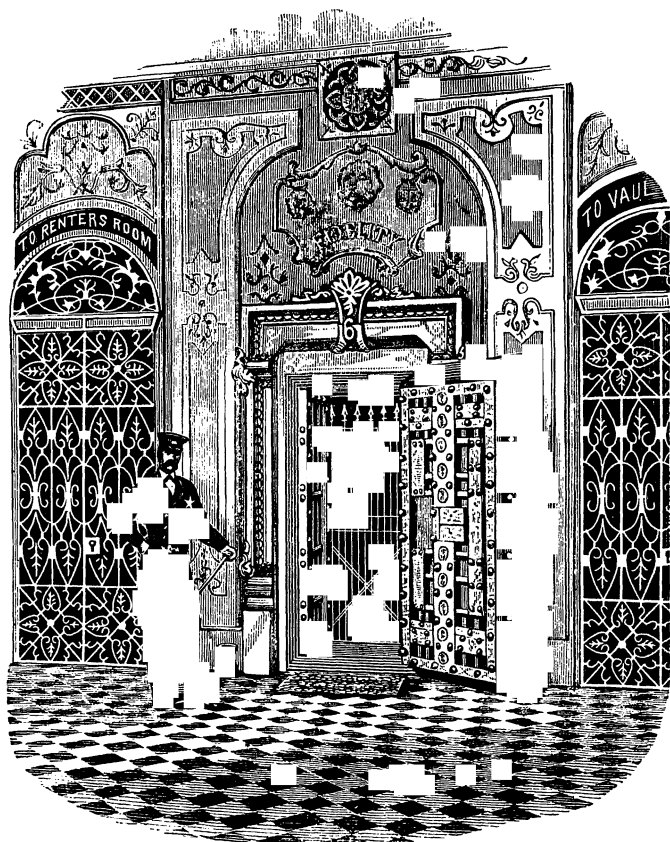
THE HOME SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS are located at LaSalle and Adams streets, in the Home Insurance building, and occupy a part of the ground floor. They are fitted up elaborately with numerous compartments, offering every accommodation to ladies for their diamonds, jewelry or other personal effects, and to



Interior S. A. Kean & Co.'s Bank.

business men for their bonds, papers, moneys, etc., the rates being from \$5 to \$60 per year. It goes without saying that the construction of these vaults is of the most substantial character, and that safes of all desirable sizes are at the disposal of the company to patrons. The fact that these vaults are the latest built in Chicago, guarantees every perfection the system has attained. As to their management it is only necessary to men-

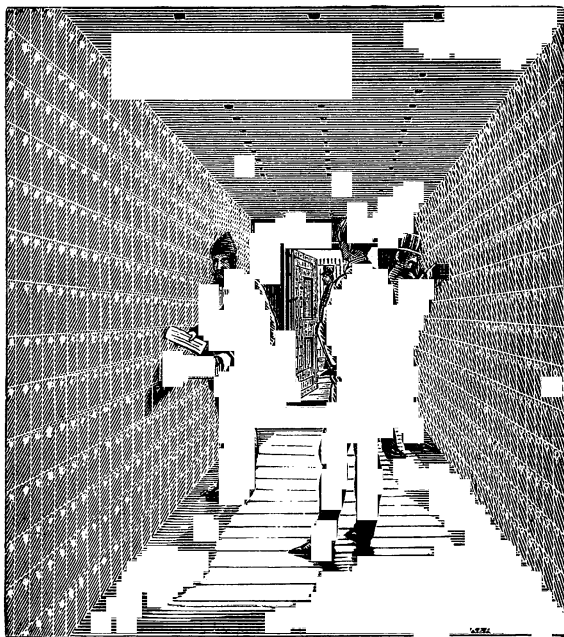
tion the gentlemen who form the company to insure confidence. Mr. S. A. Kean is president; Mr. J. B. Hobbs, vice-president; Mr. J. B. Lewis, secretary, and Mr. J. L. Whitlock, treasurer.



Entrance to Vaults, Fidelity Safe Deposit Company.

Just here it is proper to mention a banking house that has taken an active part in the financial affairs of the town. In 1860 Mr. S. A. Kean established what was afterwards the well known banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., which for twenty-five

years passed successfully through financial depressions that sent under many strong concerns. They do a regular banking business, receive deposit accounts, issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit, sell bills of exchange, foreign and domestic; handle approved commercial paper, both as buyers and sellers; purchase bankers' or documentary bills, and furnish travelers' letters of credit, available in all parts of the world. In their bond depart-



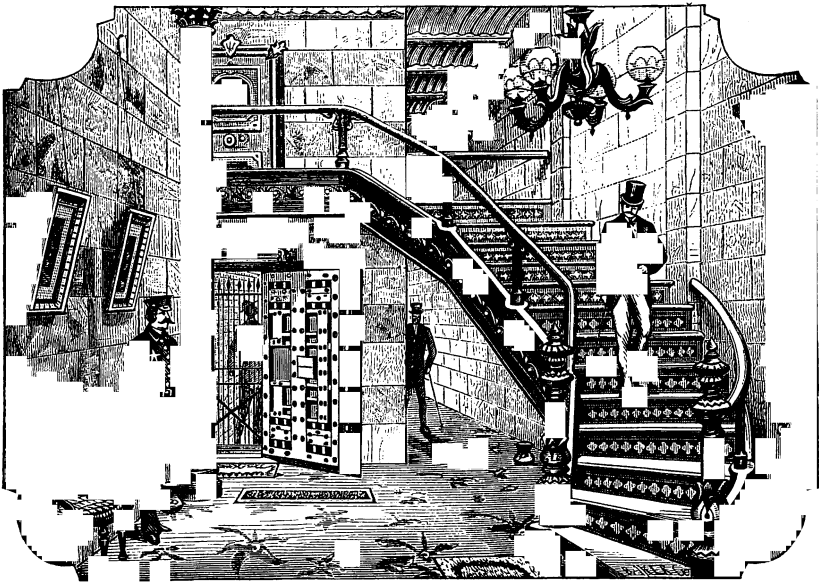
Vaults, Fidelity Safe Deposit Company.

ment they handle municipal state and government loans; and since 1860, though handling many millions, have not lost a dollar to their clients, so far as they know.

THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 143 Randolph street, was founded in 1871, opened its vaults to the public for business in June of the same year, and is the oldest institution of

the kind in Chicago. The building was destroyed by the great fire of October, 1871, but the vaults, containing millions of treasure, in many cases the savings of a life time, were uninjured. The Fidelity has steadily grown in public favor as a place of absolute security for the deposit of money, bonds, securities, wills, deeds, abstracts, and other important papers.

The number of private safes has been increased from time to time until it now reaches over six thousand, which are rented at



Interior Fidelity Safe Deposit Company.

from \$5 to \$50 per annum, according to size and location. There is a separate department for the storage of silverware, trunks of clothing and valuables of all kinds, a receipt being given for all articles at their full value, and every safeguard is provided for the security of property beyond the possibility of loss. The company is backed by wealthy and responsible men. Hon. Van H. Higgins is president, and Robt. Boyd manager.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY offers the very best possible quarters for the depositing of valuables of every kind. The vaults are built on the most substantial order, offering every facility for the transaction of business within their magnificently arranged apartments, which are provided with electric light.

THE COMMERCIAL SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY.— This company have constructed their fire and burglar proof vaults to afford absolute protection to whatever valuables are deposited in them. The strong room is a combination of iron, stone, concrete and steel, that will resist the operations of the most accomplished burglar, even if he could possibly get to work at them, and their solidity guarantees them against fire.

THE MERCHANTS' SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.— The needs for a sure protection against fire or burglars for the deposit of papers, money, jewelry, etc., caused this company to fit up the substantial vaults they have, and which offer a place of absolute security, at from \$5 per vault and upwards.

THE ROYAL SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY has taken advantage of the latest improvements in safety vault buildings, and their whole equipment is of the most perfect kind. Every convenience is offered their patrons, who pay an annual rent of from \$5 for small boxes up to \$50 for separate vaults.

GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.— “Notwithstanding the almost universal use, by careful and prudent officers, of financial and other corporations, of the bonds of the guarantee companies, instead of those given by private individuals,” says Mr. James Grant, Chicago, secretary of the Guarantee Company of North America, “I think it is desirable to point out, even at the expense of reiteration, some of its more valuable attributes, as the system is still to a great extent unknown to many. To employers it insures the endorsement by a responsible company of those to whom their affairs are entrusted, and the ready recovery on defalcations, should such arise. It saves the trouble of inquiring into the antecedents of appli-

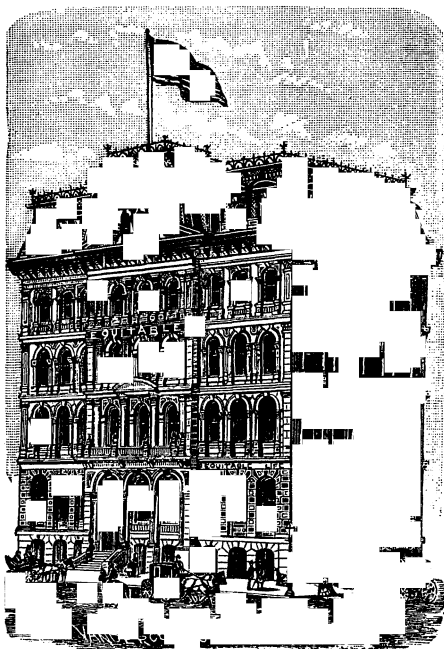
cants, does away with the periodical supervisions necessary in cases of private sureties, and is a safeguard against the appointment or retention of an unworthy employé. To the employé the certificate of a guarantee company is very valuable, as it at once establishes his title to confidence. The cost of such a certificate is comparatively small, considering the consequent benefits, and it is not surprising that the business is growing rapidly. This company has issued bonds covering the employés of over two hundred banks, one hundred and fifty railroads, and nearly two hundred express companies, fast freight lines, financial and other corporations throughout the United States and Canada, and has paid over \$500,000 in claims during the past fifteen years. These figures will give the reader an idea of the extent of the business.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.—This company is organized under state charter, with a capital of \$250,000, all subscribed. The design of the management is to conduct a conservative trust company, soliciting money not actively engaged, investing it in securities of the most unquestioned character. The company issues a "guaranteed convertible savings bond," being its own obligation or debenture, secured (in addition to the capital of the company) by an equal amount of first lien farm loan mortgages, made under the personal supervision of Messrs. Pearson and Taft, for the company. These bonds bear five per cent semi-annual interest, are in sums of twenty-five, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and may be exchanged at any time for the first lien mortgages securing them. These bonds are secured by transfer to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as trustee. Mr. Oren B. Taft is president, and Mr. H. A. Pearsons treasurer.

FARMERS' TRUST COMPANY.—The system of loaning money on farm or other property is an old one, and if the money so loaned is properly secured, that is, if the parties investigating the character of the land, location, etc., exercise the proper care, the loans thus made are surely gilt-edge securities. This company issues saving bonds in series of one hundred thousand dollars each, in

denominations of five thousand, one thousand, five hundred, one hundred, fifty, twenty-five, ten, five and one dollar, payable in five years, the coupons being payable semi-annually, at either of their offices, Chicago, Philadelphia or New York. These savings bonds are issued in series of one hundred thousand dollars each, and are secured by mortgages of equal amount upon farms worth not less than two and a half times the sum loaned thereon, which mortgages are held in trust by the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, as trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds. The bonds are negotiable just as are government bonds, are convertible into mortgages at the option of the holder, and the mortgages covering any series of bonds are subject to inspection by any holder of bonds of that series. This class of savings avoids the possibility of loss. Savings banks may fail but these securities are unquestionable. The officers of the company are, R. Sayer, president, G. B. Shaw, treasurer, E. L. Lobdell, secretary, Wm. J. Haerther, cashier, John P. Wilson, general solicitor, T. H. Stevens, general manager, Henry S. Dotterer, general eastern manager. Directory, G. B. Shaw, C. H. Fargo, A. Clement, F. C. Jocelyn, T. H. Stevens, Geo. Weare, J. L. Lombard, R. Sayer and E. L. Lobdell. Chicago office, 111 Dearborn street.

Insurance.



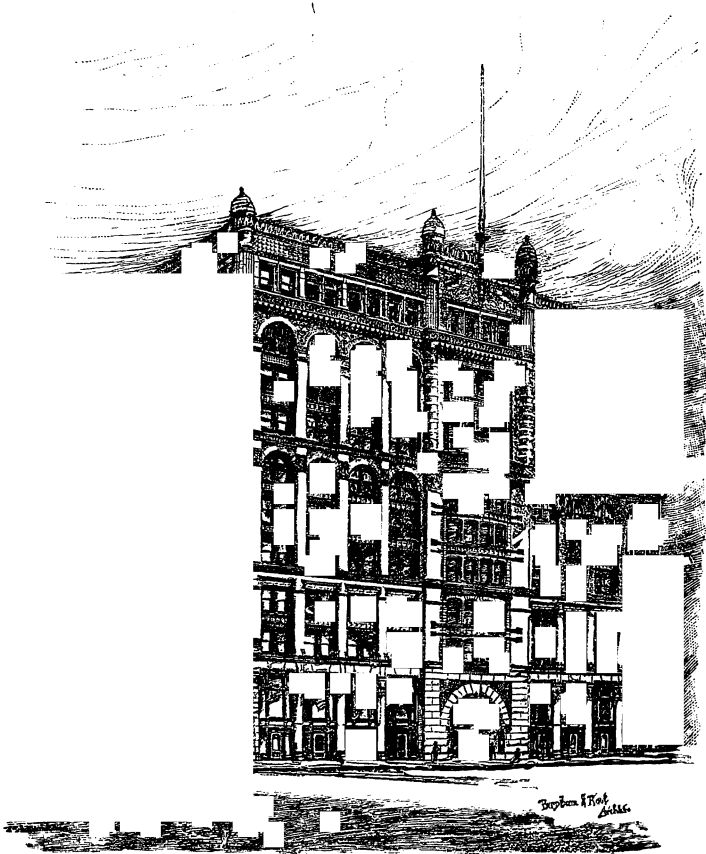
Equitable Building, 108 and 110 Dearborn St.

THERE is hardly an insurance company in the world, at least of any standing, but that has representation in Chicago. The cut here shown is of the building known as the "Equitable," and is occupied by the EQUITABLE LIFE COMPANY. The building belongs to Mr. M. Wineman, who is a large owner of timber land and Chicago real estate. He is also engaged in dry-goods commission at 232 Fifth avenue.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY being forced to

relinquish its old offices on Dearborn street, for want of more room and more suitable quarters to accommodate its immense business, has secured the choice apartments of the second floor of the "Rookery," corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, in which the Chicago branch of this old standard company will be found. Messrs. Vanuxem, Haynes, Sandberg & Co. are the general agents for Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Delaware, Mr. E. P. Burlingham, manager, for Illinois; E. Le C. Slocum and J. B. Waller, Jr., are the resident partners.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., is among the oldest companies in this country. Its standing in the financial and commercial world is at the top of the ladder. The offices of the company in Chicago are at 91 Dearborn street, and Mr. Ira J. Mason is the manager.



"Rookery," LaSalle and Adams Streets.

Commercial.

IF it were possible to suppose that there was a business center or a representative business man in the world of trade that was not informed — to some extent at least — as to the commercial interests of Chicago, then it would be proper, perhaps, in this work, to give lengthy reviews of the different lines of trade that have made the city known throughout that world; but as the business men of Chicago are not given to hiding their light under a bushel, only brief notes will be made of the most important.

THE LIVE STOCK interest is one of great magnitude. There was received at the great UNION STOCK YARDS last year (1886) nearly ten million head of live stock, mostly for food purposes. Of these, almost the entire hog supply was slaughtered here by the packing-houses. Some few swine are shipped from here to other near points for slaughter; the number is small, however. The gigantic transactions going on at the Stock Yards can be best understood by giving the figures:

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF STOCK SINCE 1881.

YEAR.	CATTLE.	CALVES.	HOGS.	SHEEP.	HORSES.
1881	1,498,550	48,948	6,474,844	493,624	12,909
1882	1,582,530	24,965	5,817,504	628,887	13,856
1883	1,878,944	30,223	5,640,625	749,917	15,255
1884	1,817,697	52,353	5,351,967	801,630	18,602
1885	1,905,518	58,500	6,937,535	1,003,598	19,356
1886	1,963,900	51,290	6,718,761	1,008,790	27,599
*1887	1,483,951	39,934	3,187,119	810,141	32,781

When it is said that the company owning the Stock Yards use three hundred and sixty acres of land, forty miles of railroad tracks and fifty miles of track switches, it is easy to understand

* The showing for 1887 is only up to 1st of September.

the capacity of the yards. For the accommodation of the tremendous business, there is included in the plant the TRANSIT HOUSE, a hotel equal in its appointments to the high-priced ones down town. An exchange building, 60x360 in the center of the yards, contains the bank, large board-of-trade room, offices of the management, telegraph office, postoffice, restaurant, barber shop and bath rooms, saloon, packers' offices, offices of eastern shippers, and offices of the leading commission firms.

PORK PACKING.—The first regular packers here were the Felt Bros. in the fifties, but it was not until the great Stock Yards were built in 1866, that the interest assumed gigantic proportions. In that year the total number of hogs received was only 961,746. The capacity of the packing-houses is about sixty thousand hogs per day, and nearly all the score or more of large firms engaged in packing run their houses all the year round.

The table below shows the number of hogs packed during the past few years.

PACKING SEASON.	NO.	AV. NET WEIGHT.	AV. LARD YIELD.
1881-82	5,012,392	202.32	35.51
1882-83	4,158,948	203.44	33.62
1883-84	3,856,658	199.81	36.59
1884-85	4,180,736	230.98	37.98
1885-86	3,998,252	228.00	37.12
1886-87	4,425,941	226.00	36.84

The season following 1881-2 was directly after the action of foreign powers placing an embargo on American pork.

CATTLE PACKING.—The dressed beef business of Chicago is one of the main features of the cattle trade. The dressed beef of Chicago when first it began to take hold of the New York markets, startled the local stock men, but when they and the consumer saw that the refrigerator beef was not only better than that shipped alive, but that it came to them in better shape, it did not take long until the business grew into proportions even greater than the original projectors anticipated. For some time after the introduction of the dressed beef business, nothing but

beef was handled; now, however, both pork and sheep (dressed) are, like beef, shipped to all the Middle and Eastern States.

Canned meats are also shipped from the packing-houses here in large quantities, the British government and that of France using great quantities.

The following table shows the number of cattle packed, also hogs, for the past ten years :

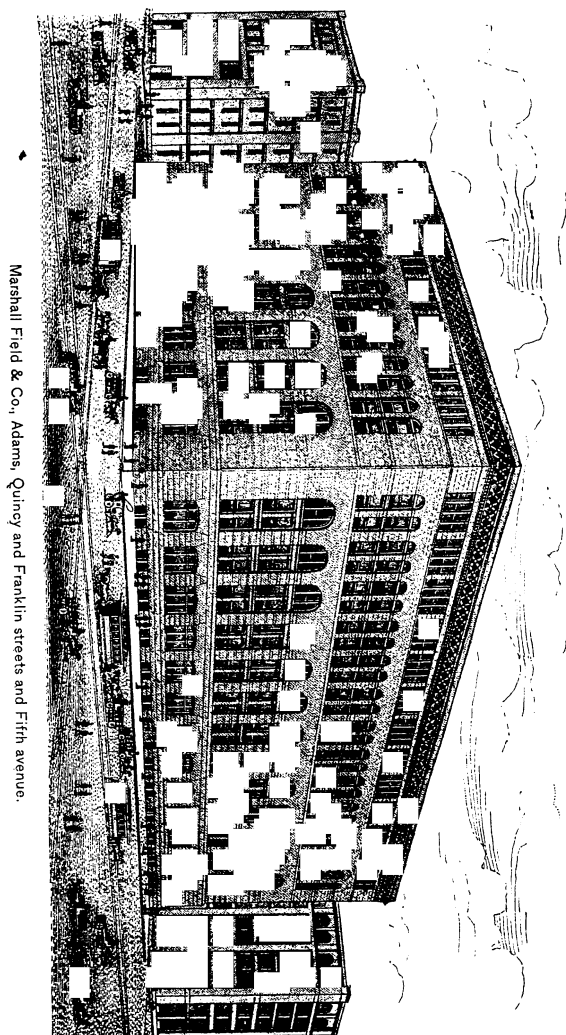
SEASON.	NO. OF CATTLE PACKED.	NO. OF HOGS PACKED.
1877-8.....	310,456.....	4,009,311
1878-9.....	391,500.....	4,960,956
1879-80.....	486,537.....	4,680,627
1880-1.....	511,711.....	5,752,191
1881-2.....	575,924.....	5,012,392
1882-3.....	697,033.....	4,158,948
1883-4.....	1,182,905.....	3,856,658
1884-5.....	1,319,115.....	4,180,736
1885-6.....	1,402,613.....	3,998,252
1886-7.....	1,608,202.....	4,425,941

LUMBER.

State street bridge is upon the site of the first lumber yard and dock that were established in Chicago (1834), and from the improvements made by the lumbermen since, both branches of the river have received their greatest benefit. The lumber trade of the town had grown to such proportions in 1869 that a separate board of trade was formed and incorporated by the legislature as the "Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago," which is at 254 South Water street. The capital engaged in the lumber traffic here is about sixty-five millions of dollars, and the total transactions in lumber for the past year will reach \$45,000,000.

GRAIN.

Chicago continues to hold the commanding place as the grain center, though other points are claiming and getting a very large share of the cereal supply. The Chicago Grain Receivers' Association has for its object the mutual protection of its members, and the correction of such errors and abuses as may arise in the course of trade, including a supervision of



Marshall Field & Co., Adams, Quincy and Franklin streets and Fifth avenue.

rules for grading, warehousing or handling by the different transportation lines. There are twenty-eight elevators, whose total storing capacity is 28,100,000 bushels.

GROCERIES (WHOLESALE).

The most reliable estimates place the capital invested in the wholesale grocery line at \$11,000,000, and the annual sales at some \$62,000,000. The field covered by the traveling men in this line might be said to take in all the country southeast, southwest, northwest and west, to the remotest towns and hamlets, and with such large stocks as are carried and a sharp and active competition between the houses, prices always rule to the advantage of the buyer.

DRY GOODS.

The immense establishments in this line employ some \$25,000,000 of capital and their gross sales reach fully eighty millions of dollars. In this line also very large stocks are in store.

CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.

Most of the wholesale dry goods houses carry carpet stocks, but there are a number of exclusive carpet houses in which the products of the world are to be had.

CLOTHING.

The capital used by this line both in jobbing and manufacturing (and this city has grown to be a leading manufacturing center for all kinds of clothing) is about \$10,000,000, which produces sales amounting to \$26,000,000. Thirty thousand hands find employment through this trade.

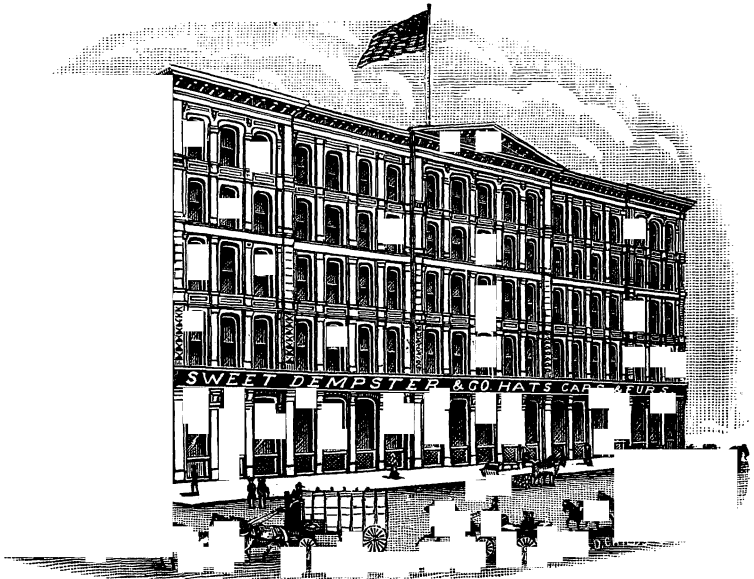
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Some of the larger houses in this line are both manufacturers and jobbers. Those combining the two use a capital of some \$5,500,000, and their sales will reach at least \$22,000,000. Those manufacturing only have a capital of half a million and their

sales will reach \$2,500,000. The exclusive jobbing houses employ \$350,000 and have annual sales of \$1,500,000.

HATS AND CAPS.

In this line the large houses here employ \$2,000,000 of capital and sell goods from Toledo on the east to San Francisco on the west. There is used by the firms engaged in the line as



Sweet Dempster & Co., Corner Monroe and Franklin Streets.

wholesalers only (of course only the figures in wholesale trades are alluded to in this work), a capital of \$2,000,000, and the yearly sales will reach \$8,500,000.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The wholesale houses in this line are eight in number and their sales will aggregate \$7,000,000. Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Mexico and the western country lying nearer home, are all visited by this pushing trade.

MILLINERY.

The exclusive houses in this line are three in number. They employ a capital of some \$2,000,000, which produces a trade annually of \$7,000,000.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—In this line about \$600,000 are employed, with sales reaching \$1,750,000.

HARDWARE.—About \$2,000,000 capital is employed and a very large business done.

HEAVY HARDWARE requires about \$3,000,000 capital and, through its various departments, includes goods that are used in all parts of the great West, South and Southwest. This line has added materially to the building up of the wholesale trade of Chicago.

IRON.—Under this head there are so many departments that it is only necessary to say that from the production of the pig-bar to the completion of the most finished piece of mechanical skill where iron is employed or represented, the works of Chicago are fully and thoroughly equipped.

A glance at the following statistics will convey an idea of Chicago's iron industries:

Class.	No.	Capital Employed	Hands.	Product.
Foundries.....	40	2,325,000	3,950	8,750,000
Machinery.....	60	2,100,000	3,000	6,800,000
Rolling-mills.....	6	11,450,000	7,950	12,200,000
Car-wheel works.....	4	1,100,000	1,470	4,700,000
Boiler works.....	20	600,000	650	1,500,000
Stove manufactories.....	11	1,400,000	1,000	2,500,000
Galvanized iron roofing.....	30	350,000	700	1,500,000
Wire works.....	18	220,000	350	400,000
Fence wire.....	4	250,000	300	1,900,000
Ranges—furnaces.....	10	200,000	150	390,000
Others.....	35	2,500,000	2,300	6,500,000

There are many factories here in which iron is used in combination with other metals, such as smithing and refining works, iron and brass works, and these, with such metal works as brass and copper works, plumbers' supplies works, telegraph and

electrical supplies works, tin works, stamped and sheet metal ware works, and those for optical supplies, jewelry manufactures, including watchmakers' tools, watch cases, etc., that employ a capital of some \$4,200,000, employ 5,249 hands, and the 110 concerns engaged in the above lines turn out a total product of \$16,205,000.

The manufactories in which iron and wood go to make up the product are very large in Chicago and vicinity, but in the exhibit below only those of the city proper will be given. There are eighty-one concerns, which use a capital of \$11,000,000, producing \$30,000,000 worth of such goods as agricultural implements, elevators, wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc., bridge-building material and sewing-machines. They employ eleven thousand hands, that receive annually in wages about \$7,000,000.

STOVES.—The number of stoves that is manufactured in Chicago is very small when compared to the number sold here. This is the largest jobbing center for stoves (of all the different manufacturers) in the whole country, and most of the stoves that are sold by the houses here are shipped direct from the stove foundries, thereby saving extra freight.

TOBACCO.—While there is very little tobacco manufactured here, there is not a market in the country that distributes so much. All the leading manufacturers of the country have branch houses here. The jobbing trade will reach \$15,000,000.

CIGARS.—In these goods Chicago is a very large producer, some of her factories employing a thousand hands and the products of the factories have gained a high reputation wherever used.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, ETC.—This is also a great market in this line. There are many factories producing all kinds of furniture, from the common grades to the most elaborate.

In the manufactories of pianos and organs, furniture, billiard tables, picture frames, moldings and looking-glasses, cooperage, sash, doors and blinds, and a host of others employing wood, the total number is 388, using \$10,000,000 capital, employing 18,500 hands and producing \$32,000,000 worth of their goods.

Such concerns as white lead and paint manufactories, linseed and oil cake works, varnish works, soaps and candles, glue and axle grease, chemical works, soda and mineral water manufacturers, use a capital of \$7,000,000, employ three thousand hands, producing \$16,500,000 worth of goods. In the line of building material, such as brickmakers, cut-stone yards, marble and granite works, terra-cotta works, stained-glass works, gravel-roofing works and limekilns, there are 161 concerns, with a capital of \$2,850,000, giving work to 6,100 hands, which produce \$10,000,000 worth of this class of material.

The list of articles last enumerated above is considered very dry material. In the following exhibit will be found some goods that suggest the reverse. There are of the breweries, distilleries, rectifiers, malthouses, tobacco and snuff concerns, cigar and cigarette manufactories, 574, using a capital of \$9,000,000, employing 4,700 hands and producing \$25,500,000 worth of these goods.

Chicago is not a large flour-producing city; there are only a few small mills here, whose product is consumed locally. Of the flour-mills, meal and feed-mills, principal bakeries, baking-powder and flavoring extract factories, confectioneries, vinegar and pickle works, preserves and canned goods works, coffee and spice mills, and one sugar refinery, there is produced \$22,100,000 of the different goods, by 4,100 hands, requiring a capital of \$4,600,000.

There are engaged in the printing, binding, lithographing, newspaper, photo-engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping, type making, etc., some 260 concerns, that use \$3,950,000 capital and turn out \$11,600,000 in work, through the employment of about 4,000 hands.

There are among the manufacturing interests of the city many workshops that singly do not foot up a large aggregate of business, but when taken as a whole the figures run into the millions fast. In men's and boys' clothing, in shirts, overalls and such goods, men's neckwear, furs, cloaks, lace goods, millinery, cotton goods and corsets, there are some 140 manufac-

tories, which use a capital of \$11,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 hands, and turn out a yearly product of \$29,000,000.

Of the factories that make toys, brushes, brooms, showcases, paper boxes, sails, awnings, corks, glass, feather dusters and of boat-builders, there are eighty, using \$2,000,000 capital, which produce \$5,200,000 and gives employment to 2,700 hands.

In the tanneries, saddle and harness factories, trunk and satchel factories, belting and hose factories, there are eighty-five concerns engaged; they employ 6,500 hands, require a capital of \$7,800,000, and turn out a product footing up \$16,700,000.

The wholesale trade of Chicago in the various lines enumerated below is in a healthy condition, and is increasing as fast as sound business judgment warrants.

LINE.	TOTAL SALES.	LINE.	TOTAL SALES.
Books.....	12,500,000	Liquors.....	10,800,000
Carriages.....	2,000,000	Musical Merchandise....	1,400,000
Coal.....	23,000,000	Organs.....	2,000,000
Crockery, etc.	5,000,000	Oysters.....	2,300,000
Coal Oil.....	6,000,000	Paper.....	21,000,000
Furs.....	1,800,000	Paper Stock.....	5,000,000
Fish (dried).....	2,100,000	Pianos.....	2,500,000
Fish (freshwater).....	600,000	Pig Lead.....	3,950,000
Fruits.....	3,000,000	Pig Iron.....	15,000,000
Jewelry and Watches....	13,500,000	Wooden and Willowware	2,500,000
Leather Goods.....	2,550,000	Wall Paper.....	1,275,000

EXCHANGES.

THE BOARD OF TRADE was organized in 1848, incorporated in 1850, and under special act again in 1859. It is a handsome structure, as will be seen from the cut. It fronts 174 feet



Board of Trade.

on Jackson street, and stands in the immediate front of LaSalle street. Its depth is 225 feet, with Pacific avenue on the east and Sherman street on the west. Its total height is 304 feet.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE was incorporated in 1874, and is located in the heart of the egg, butter, vegetable, fruit and produce section, Clark and Lake streets.

THE OPEN BOARD OF TRADE was incorporated in 1880, and is similar to the other board, except that the limit is smaller

and that the floor is open to the public. It is on Pacific avenue, opposite the other board.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD holds its call sessions daily at 163 LaSalle street.

THE CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE is located 126 Washington street, and includes the leading bankers of the city.

THE BUILDERS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE occupies rooms at 159 LaSalle street, and was incorporated in 1884.

THE CHICAGO DRUG, PAINT AND OIL EXCHANGE is at 51 Wabash avenue, and was organized in 1877.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE is limited to the wholesale grocers and kindred lines resident of Chicago. It is located at Randolph and Dearborn streets, and was incorporated in 1882.

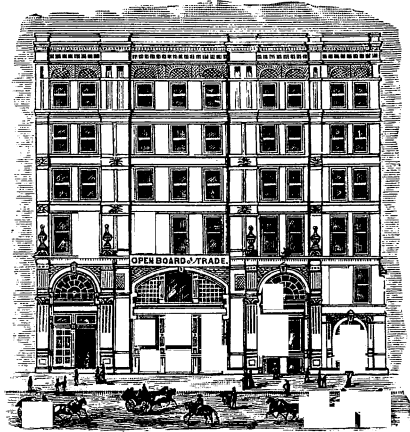
Other exchanges are:

THE COAL EXCHANGE.—The secretary is at 110 Dearborn street. Chicago Stock Exchange, 10 Chamber of Commerce; "Calls" 10:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M. on stocks and bonds, and the Pork Packers' Association of Chicago.

Following in this chapter will be found brief mention of a few representative commercial houses. In the next edition of this work other business concerns will be noticed.

FROM 1837 TO 1887.

There are very few people in Chicago who are familiar with the figures which show the growth of the city in population for the past fifty years—even those old residents who have lived here during the entire time and who have seen them in print after each census was taken. They know the town has grown from a village to a city in their time, but what was the number of inhabitants in such and such a year very few remember. As matters of record the figures are interesting, showing as they do what a tremendous "oak from a small acorn grew." The figures following are the exact returns as they were made at the time of the dates set opposite them, and the center column shows whether the census was made by city, State or government authority:



Open Board of Trade.

Date.	By	Population.
July, 1837.....	City.....	4,170
July, 1840.....	United States.....	4,479
July, 1843.....	City.....	7,580
July, 1845....	State.....	12,088
September, 1846.....	City.....	14,169

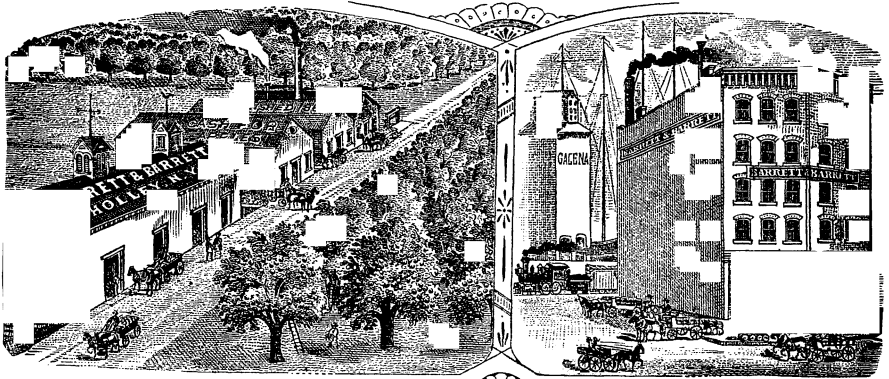
Date.	By.	Population.
October, 1847.....	City.....	16,859
September, 1848.....	City.....	20,023
August, 1849.....	City.....	23,047
August, 1850.....	United States.....	29,963
December, 1853.....	City.....	59,130
June, 1855.....	State.....	80,000
August, 1856.....	City.....	84,113
August, 1860.....	United States.....	109,206
October, 1862.....	City.....	138,186
October, 1864.....	City.....	169,353
October, 1865.....	State.....	178,492
October, 1866.....	City.....	200,418
October, 1868.....	City.....	252,054
August, 1870.....	United States.....	306,605
October, 1872.....	City.....	367,396
October, 1874.....	City.....	395,408
June, 1880.....	United States.....	503,185
June, 1886.....	City.....	750,000
June, 1887.....	Estimate.....	800,000

The amount of capital used, the total amount of the product and the number of hands employed in the different lines of business mentioned, do not agree with the figures of some of those published in many of the various reviews, etc., that are spread broadcast throughout Chicago, but they have been obtained directly from the several interests, and are therefore as near correct as it is possible to give them.

BARRETT & BARRETT, 260 and 262 Kinzie street.—This firm is known throughout all the land as the producers of the famous York State cider and vinegar. The business was established in 1846 and came into the hands of Messrs. Barrett & Barrett in 1866. Their manufactory is located at Holley, N. Y., in the very center of the greatest apple-growing region of the world, and as they use only the choicest fruit, the product is therefore strictly pure. Besides their York State clarified cider and pure apple vinegar, they handle other bottled goods, and their trademark on a package is a reliable guarantee of excellence.

THE CIDER CURE.

Its devotees pronounce it an infallible remedy for rheumatism. The blue-glass cure and the boiling water remedy for dyspepsia have been succeeded by the cider cure for gout, and it has received the sanction of some of the best physicians in Europe and America. The new cure has already many adherents, and a beautiful resort is about to be opened in Devonshire, one of the loveliest counties in England, where the treatment can be carried on under the most advantageous circumstances, as is the case with the celebrated grape-cure establishments on the



Works, Holley, N. Y.

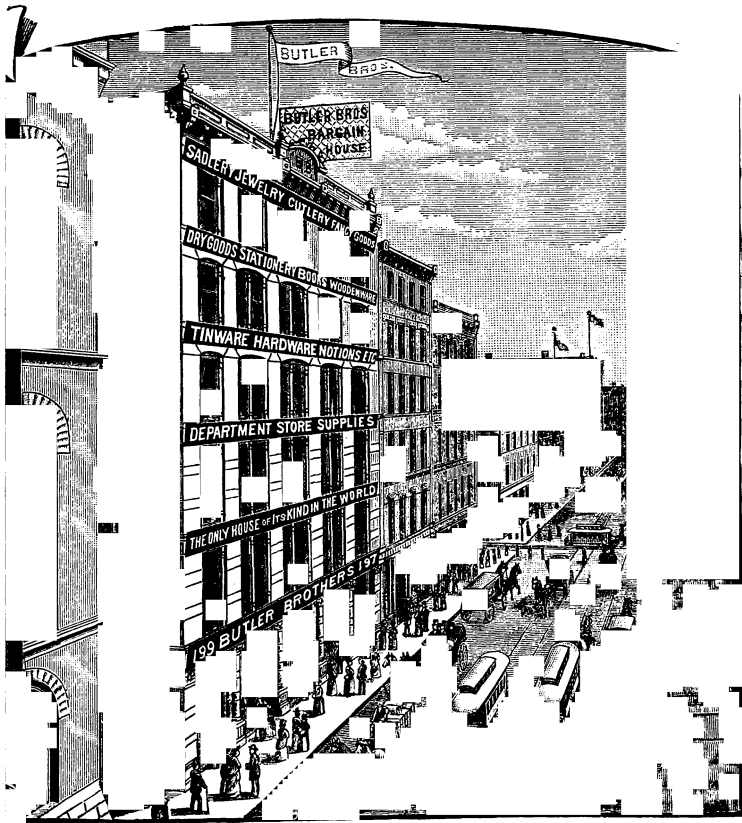
Barrett & Barrett.

Chicago House, 260 Kinzie Street.

Rhine and Moselle. A correspondent in the *London Times* claims that he has been cured of rheumatism of long standing by the use of crab-cider, and it would be well to try the experiment. Order crab-apple cider made by Barrett & Barrett in the midst of the apple orchards of the picturesque sights of Holley, N. Y. By using this cider, invalids can pursue their routine of treatment at their homes to the best advantage.

The house of BUTLER BROTHERS, world-famed as the originators of the cheap-counter system, and as jobbers of "Department Store" supplies, is another of the examples of the possibilities of Chicago as a vast distributing point. This house was

founded in Boston a little more than ten years ago, and has, in a single decade, climbed from very small beginnings to one of the largest representative houses in both New York and Chicago—by all odds the largest house of its kind in the world. The New

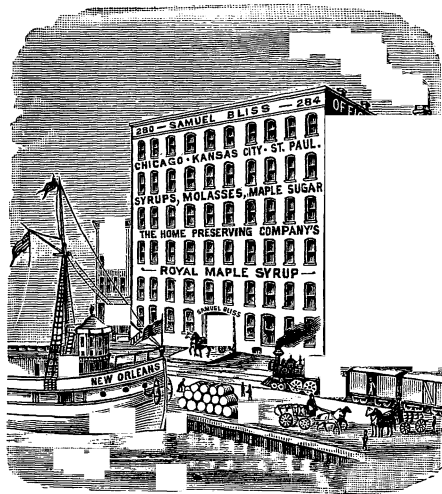


Scene on Adams Street Showing Butler Bros.' Department Store Supply House.

York business is managed by Mr. Charles H. Butler, while the Chicago end is in the hands of Mr. Edward B. Butler. One of the most extraordinary features, with reference to the success of this house, is the fact that their entire business is done with-

out the aid of a traveling man, their mammoth trade being solicited wholly through their very original get-up in the shape of a catalogue price-list, called by them "Our Drummer," which is sent to merchants in all parts of America free of charge. This firm occupies two large buildings—from cellar to roof—in each city for the store and sale of their goods, where more than 450 men are employed.

MR. SAMUEL BLISS. — The illustration here shown represents the Chicago house of one of the largest syrup handlers in the country. Mr. Bliss established a house here in 1852, and up



Samuel Bliss Syrup House.

to and after the fire of 1871, was a representative wholesale grocer. In 1878 he began the exclusive handling of syrups, jellies, preserves, etc., at 239 to 241 Michigan street, and in 1887 he removed to the present extensive quarters. In 1881 he established a branch house in Kansas City, and in 1883 another branch house in Dubuque, Iowa, which latter house was changed to St. Paul in 1885.

The Chicago house man-

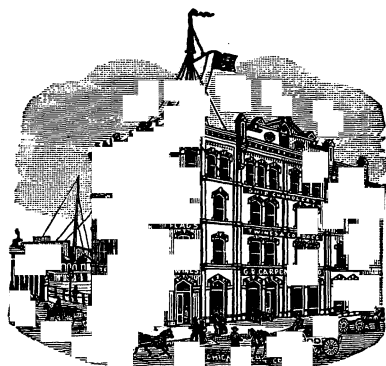
ufactures jellies, preserves, applebutter and mincemeat for the trade and also for the other two houses. He has rented the grape sugar houses in Rockford, Ill. (with option of purchase at the end of two years), in which to manufacture glucose and syrups. This is a very large factory, 200x100 feet, six floors, with coal and bone black extensions, and with a capacity of three hundred barrels per day. Although the present house has always done a very large business, the trade is rapidly

increasing and reaches from Oregon on the west to Boston on the east.

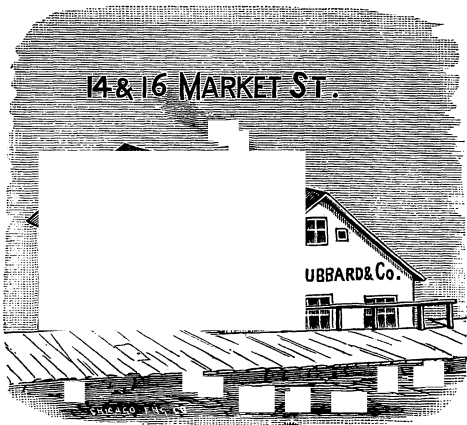
GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co., Fifth avenue and South Water street, is by succession the oldest and best-known ship-chandlery house in the West. In 1840 Geo. A. Robb established the business, admitting Mr. Payson in 1845. In 1850 Mr. Payson retired and Gilbert Hubbard came in. In 1857 Mr. Robb died, and the firm was continued as Gilbert Hubbard & Co. In May, 1881, Mr. Hubbard died, and on January 1, 1882,

the business, which had grown to immense proportions, became the property of its present owners, Messrs. Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.

This business comprises heavy hardware, wire and manilla rope, supplies for flour-mills, saw-mills, rolling-mills, railway and mining companies, besides the manufacture of sails, tents, awnings, water-proof canvas, tarpaulins, etc., etc. It being the representative house and the best known, illustrations of its present quarters, and just after the great fire of 1871, are presented.

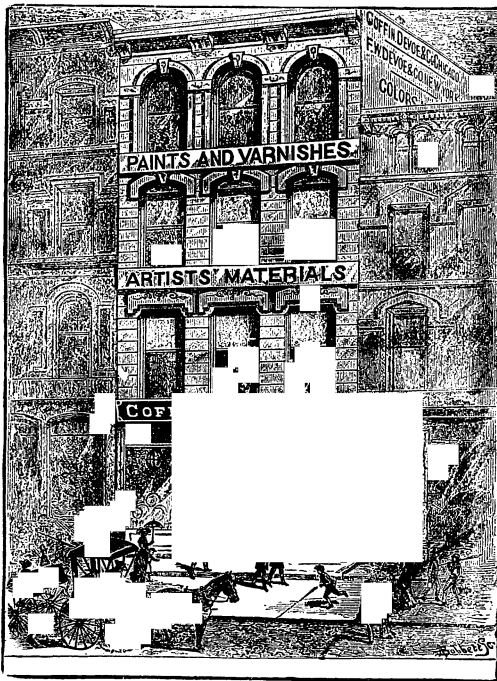


Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., 208 S. Water Street.



Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 14 and 16 Market Street.

COFFIN, DEVOE & Co.—Since the West has become the great manufacturing field for railway coaches, carriages, buggies and other vehicles, and the western people have developed to a high state a taste for and perfection in works of art, the demand for the higher grades of paints, varnishes, colors and artists' materials has rapidly increased. The above firm—the leading one in the West—are both importers and manufacturers of the goods above enumerated, besides white lead and brushes. They occupy the large building shown in the cut, located at 176 Randolph street,

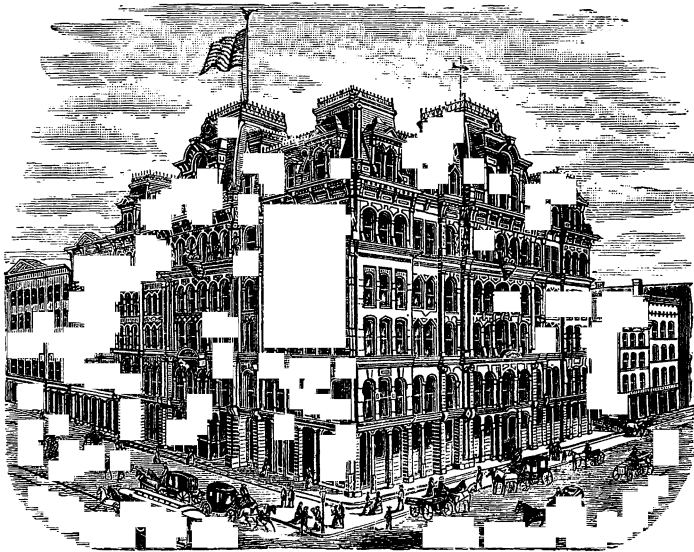


Coffin, Devoe & Co., 176 Randolph Street.

and which contains a mammoth stock of everything in their line. A brief sketch of the parent house and the one here will not be out of place. F. W. Devoe & Co., the style of the present house in New York, was established in 1853, and their works are acknowledged to be the largest in the world in their line. Coffin, Devoe & Co., the style of the firm here, was established in 1883, and is composed of the fol-

lowing gentlemen: Frederick W. Devoe, president; Gorham B. Coffin, vice-president, and J. Seymour Currey, secretary and treasurer. The members of the firm are practical men in

their line; Mr. Devoe was formerly of the firm of Raynolds, Devoe & Pratt, one of the oldest paint houses in New York. Chemically pure dry colors, coach and car colors, prepared paints, varnishes, brushes, tube colors and artists' materials are specialties of their own manufacture, and these goods are prepared with great care under the immediate direction of Mr. James F. Drummond, one of the firm of F. W. Devoe & Co.,



Marshall Field & Co., Retail House, State and Washington Streets.

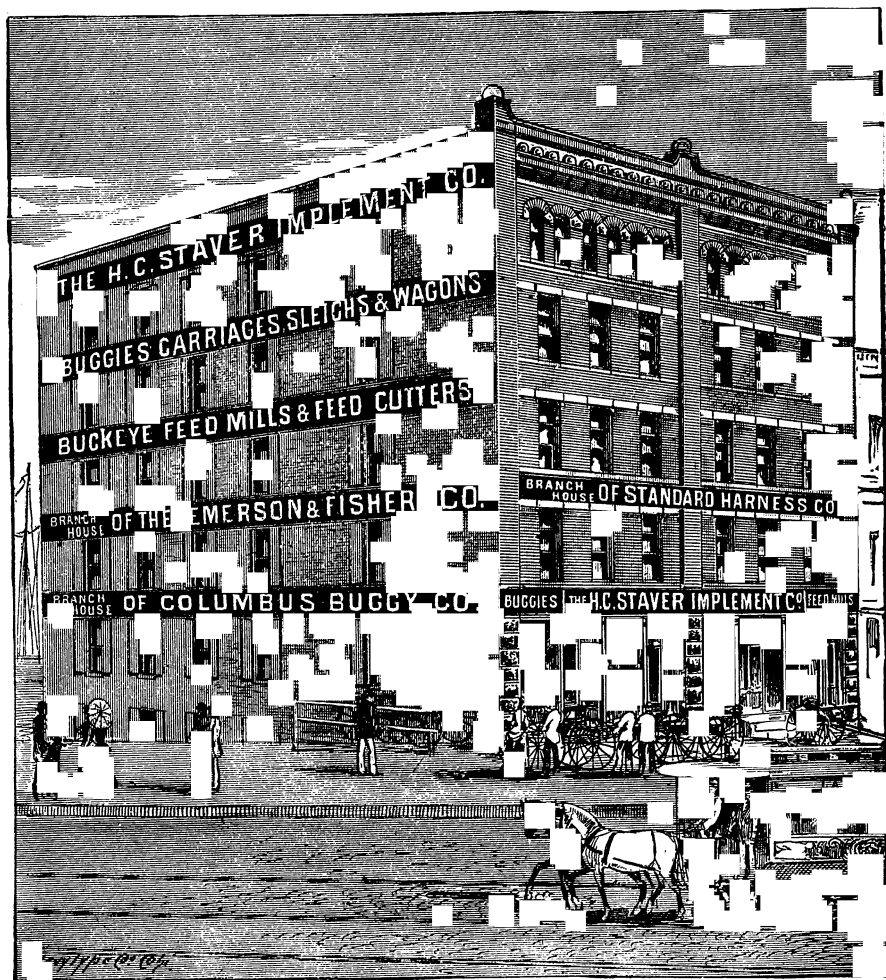
who has had charge of the department of manufacture for the past thirty years. Interested parties, when visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to look in on Messrs. Coffin, Devoe & Co. at their attractive store.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.—The accompanying cut gives a very fair idea of Marshall Field & Co.'s retail house, corner of State and Washington streets. It is so well known that any lengthy description is unnecessary, but a short cataloguing of its several floors may act as a guide to those who are not thor-

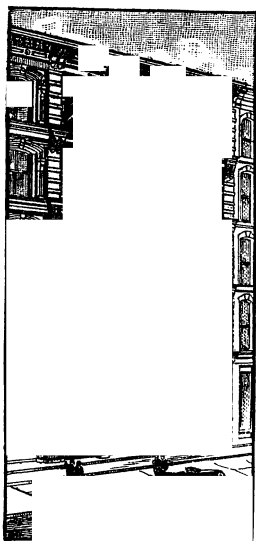
oughly familiar with its departments. The first floor is devoted to dry goods proper, notions, men's furnishing goods, laces, linens, silks, dress goods, hosiery, etc. The second floor is divided into departments showing cloaks, suits, shawls, black goods, cloths, muslin underwear. The entire third floor forms one of the most attractive carpet and rug departments in the world, and its sales rank among the first. The fourth floor shows upholstery goods and furs, and offers as great interest to the visitor as any in the house. The whole of the fifth floor is given to dressmaking and the sixth to the making of carpets, etc.

The basement contains, besides the shipping room, engine room, mail order department, etc., a very large salesroom, which is made up of departments duplicating those on the other floors, but in less expensive grades. The basement is very popular as a great bargain headquarters, and the same absolute dependence on all merchandise sold maintains in this room as in other parts of the house. The grades of merchandise sold in the main departments of this house include the very finest manufactured, and this fact, together with its enormous stock, have made it "buyers' headquarters" for the entire West.

H. C. STAYER IMPLEMENT COMPANY.—This great concern was established in 1883, by H. C. Stayer & Co., and incorporated September, 1884, under its present title. As will be seen from the cut, they occupy a very large building, which is located at the west end of Lake street bridge. They do an exclusive jobbing trade and among the goods carried and manufactured by them are Buckeye feedmills, feed and ensilage cutters, and Pioneer cob and cornmills, corn shellers, woodsaws, seeders, etc. They are the Chicago branch of the Emerson-Fisher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the Columbus Buggy Company, of Columbus, Ohio. The vehicles of this latter company, which include fine buggies and carriages, have a world-wide reputation. The officers of the company are H. C. Stayer, president; W. H. Swathout, vice-president, and F. H. McAdow, secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen with Messrs. Lowe, Emerson and Mr. Breed, of Cincinnati, constitute the board of directors.

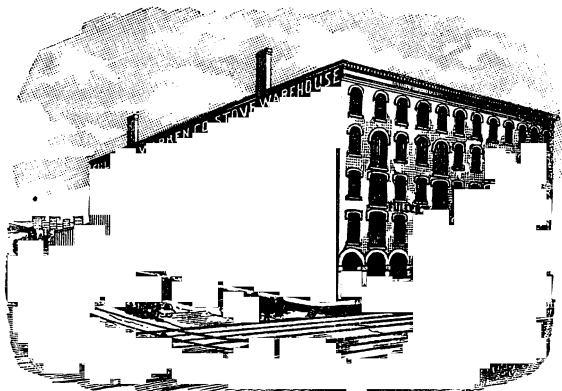


The H. C. Staver Implement Company, 15-19 W. Lake Street.

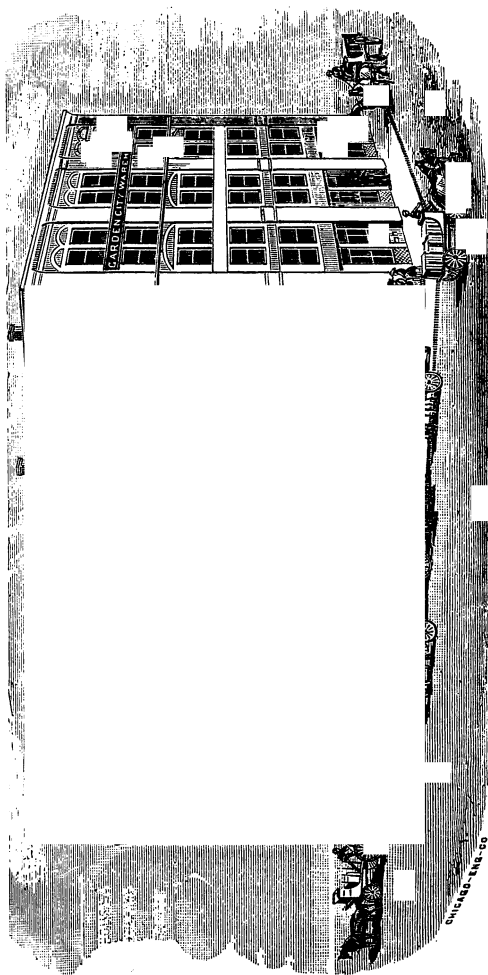


Fuller & Warren Company,
56 Lake Street.

Fuller & Warren Company are the recognized leaders among manufacturers of stoves and furnaces not only in Chicago and the West, but in the entire country. The works, which are located at Troy, N. Y., were established in 1831, and they have ever since manufactured a greater variety and a larger annual production of first-class goods than in any other establishment of a kindred nature. The continuous and increased demand for their stoves and furnaces has made necessary the extension of their works to the present mammoth proportions, and also the establishment of large and commodious sample rooms and warehouses in different parts of the country. The principal distributing points are at Troy, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Boston. The Chicago house occupies the five-story and basement building at 56 Lake street, for offices and sales-rooms, and as a warehouse the large brick building, 100 x 200 feet, five stories in height, located on the north pier. The stock carried embraces a complete assortment of the various styles of stoves,



Warehouse Fuller & Warren Company.



Warehouse Building.

ranges and furnaces manufactured, including everything in this line that is demanded by western trade.

THE GARDEN CITY WAREHOUSES, situated at Nos. 180, 182 and 184 Quincy street, and 239, 241 and 243 Jackson street, two and a half blocks west of the Board of Trade, are in the wholesale quarter of the city and easily accessible from either freight-houses or docks. They are patronized by the leading business houses, and also by private parties, who find in the clean, dry and well-ventilated apartments excellent accommodations for their respective goods. Mr. Samuel M. Chase is the proprietor.

A short history of Gillett's Chemical Works will be perused with interest. The articles manufactured are Gillett's Double Flavoring Extracts, Gillett's Magic Yeast Cakes, Gillett's Cream Tartar Baking Powder, etc., etc. They were established in 1852 in a very small way. Eastern competition for many years was so sharp that it seemed impossible to make any headway; but after a few years, as Mr. Gillett and his goods became known, the superiority of his goods began to be appreciated, and trade to grow; he continued to increase and extend his trade, until now it reaches from New York to California. The proprietor, Mr. E. W. Gillett, informs us that he now has nearly 3,000 customers on his books, most of them wholesale grocers, and that his largest trade is in New York State. About a year ago he erected his elegant large stone-front factory, and takes pride in showing his friends and customers through portions of the same; every department is equipped with special machinery, peculiarly adapted to its work, and nearly all of it invented and controlled by Mr. Gillett, he being the owner of several valuable patents. It is really wonderful to see the working of his labor-saving devices in his Chicago factory where he employs about three hundred hands. Mr. Gillett takes pride in putting up his goods in very neat and attractive styles and having everything about him as fine and nice as can be. His office he may justly be proud of, as it is one of the finest commercial offices in Chicago. Formerly the number of articles manufactured by this house was much greater than at present, but the amount of business was

never so large as now. More recently the aim has been to reduce the line to a small number of staple articles, indispensable in every household, and to depend upon the actual merits of the goods, together with certain original methods of keeping them permanently before the trade for a large and constantly increasing sale. The line is now so thoroughly introduced that the house deals almost exclusively with the jobbing trade. For some years Gillett's Cream Tartar Baking Powder, Yeast Cakes, Washing Crystal, etc., have had an extensive sale in Canada, but in 1885, owing to the prohibitive duty imposed by the Dominion government, Mr. Gillett established a branch factory and office in Canada, located in the commodious premises situated at 32 and 34 W. Front street, Toronto, Ont., which he has fitted up with his necessary machinery and apparatus, and there the above named goods are manufactured and have a rapidly increasing sale. The history of Gillett's Chemical Works is part of the history of Chicago. From small beginnings in 1852—when Chicago had not yet become a great city—the industry has grown with the growth of the city to its present dimensions. Struggling against difficulties and sharing in the reverses that have overtaken the city, the Chicago spirit of tireless energy and indomitable perseverance has made it what it is. Wholesale grocers visiting Chicago should not fail to visit Gillett's Chemical Works, where they will be sure of a cordial welcome from the amiable proprietor.

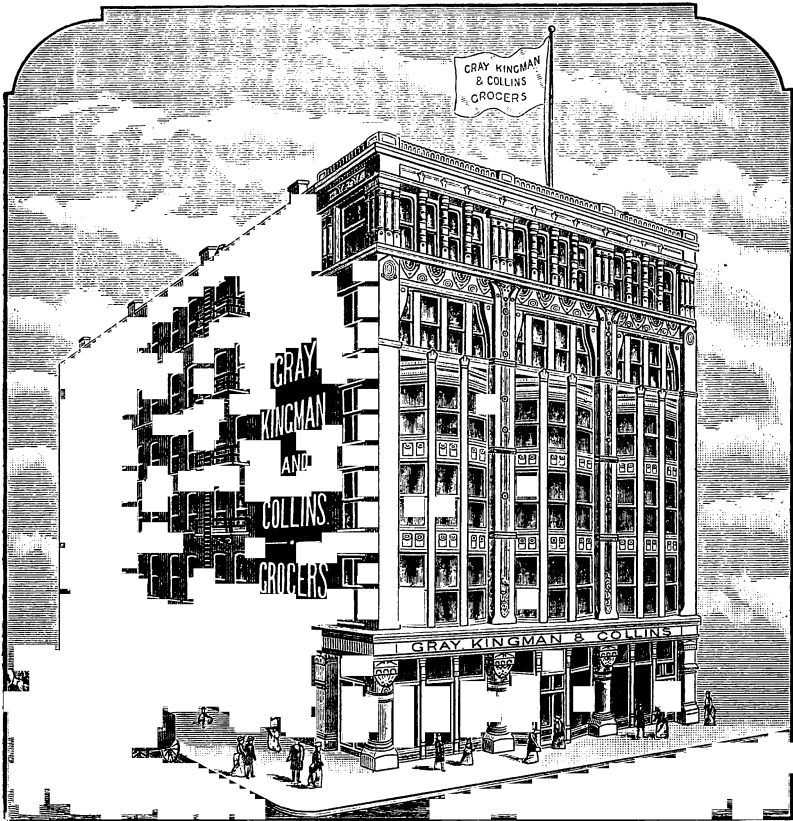
GRAY, KINGMAN & COLLINS. — When Chicago was a village compared to its present population, Mr. Franklin D. Gray established what is to-day—through continuous succession—the oldest wholesale grocery house in this city, and it is one of the representative houses in the trade. The building they occupy, fronting 72 feet on Randolph street, running through to a depth of 175 feet, is one of the palatial mercantile structures of Chicago.

The wholesale grocery business done here covers a vast territory, this house alone employing fifty traveling salesmen who go east to Ohio, and as far afield through all the Northwest as



EXHIBIT 11

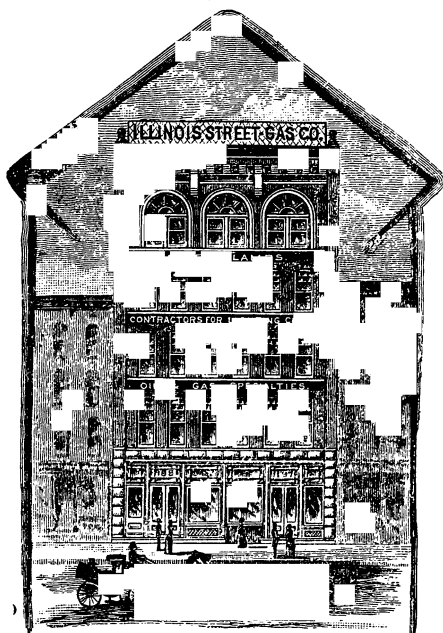
Oregon, and through all the Southwest as Texas. Such an extent of country as this in which they sell goods, and the requirements of the different sections, will convey to the thinking mind what enormous stocks such a large house carries. As



Gray, Kingman & Collins, 45, 47, 49 Randolph Street.

the house is one that stands high in the commercial history of Chicago, the liberty of mentioning the individual members is indulged: they are Mr. Moses W. Gray, Mr. Chas. H. Kingman, Mr. William A. Collins and Mr. Franklin D. Gray, special.

THE ILLINOIS STREET GAS CO., 195 and 197 Michigan street.



Illinois Street Gas Co., 195 and 197 Michigan Street.

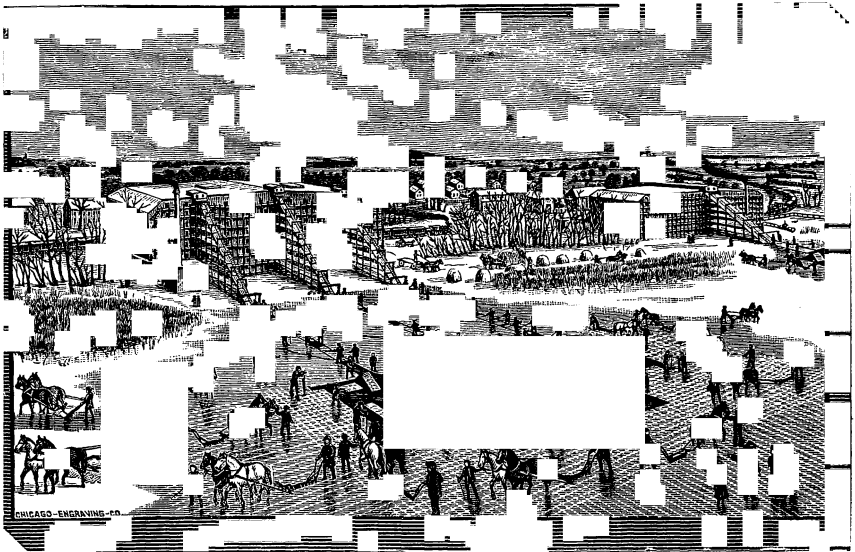
This manufacturing concern is developing many useful inventions. They are contractors for lighting cities, make street lamps of every kind for gas, gasoline and kerosene, iron and wood posts, and all kinds of street lamp supplies, novelties and specialties of all kinds for producing light and heat from oil or gas, and all kinds of brass work and metal shining and plating. This list will convey to the reader the extent of such a manufactory. A feature of their business is to manufacture and create a trade for special-

ties in their line, and if inventors of gas or vapor burners, oil or gas stoves or lamps, or any such specialties will call on them, they will aid such in perfecting and introducing the goods.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.—The accompanying illustration, showing the manner of cutting, handling and storing ice, will give a better idea of the immensity of the business in Chicago than mere words.

The first ice business operated in this country, in fact in any country, was begun in Boston in the early history of the United States, when the merchant ships flying the stars and stripes made voyages to all parts of the old world, including India, with which country a large ice trade was maintained. In the olden time the houses used for storing ice were built in a circle, with the

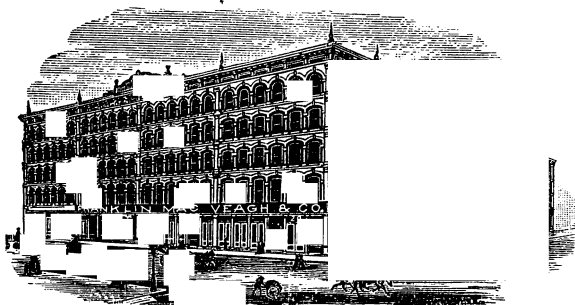
greater portion under ground, the theory being that the frozen water could only be kept for any length of time in that way. Now, however, all the storage houses of the ice companies are entirely above ground, and not only does the ice keep better but the system is more adapted to its economic handling. The vast quantities of ice that are cut in this country require immense storage houses, some of which are capable of holding a hundred thousand tons. The cut of the country is about as follows: The



Ice Cutting Scene — for Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Maine district 2,000,000 tons, the Hudson River district 3,000,000 tons, the Chicago lake district 1,500,000 tons, and the balance of the country, 3,500,000 tons. The Knickerbocker Ice Company cut and handle one-fourth of the entire Chicago district, showing them to be the largest ice company in the West, while through their successions they are the oldest ice company in this city. The immense packing interests here require great quantities of ice, and that is the prime reason that such a large

wholesale ice business is done here. During the winter season, the Knickerbocker Ice Company employ a thousand men, and in the summer they have on their pay-roll four hundred. The ice interest gives employment to a vast number of men during winter that would otherwise be idle. The houses of the Knickerbocker Company, which are located at Wolf Lake, South Holland, Pullman, McHenry, Ill., and Oconomowoc, Wis., are the largest, most substantial and best equipped in the world, having every possible convenience for handling, storing and shipping ice expeditiously and economically. Wolf Lake, from which their principal supply comes, is a beautiful sheet of water two miles long by three miles wide; it has a sandy bottom, is



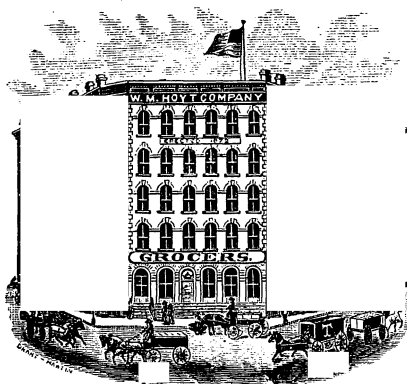
Franklin MacVeagh & Co., cor. Wabash Avenue and Lake Street.

entirely free from sewerage or other impurities, and is a popular resort for sportsmen, as in its depths is found the finest of game fish, while on its surface (in season) are thousands of feathered game. The Knickerbocker Ice Company is an incorporated company and the direct successor to Messrs. E. A. Shedd & Co. Mr. E. A. Shedd is the president; Mr. J. S. Field, vice-president, and Mr. C. B. Shedd, secretary and treasurer.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & Co., importers, manufacturers and wholesale grocers, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration of their premises, occupy an extensive block at the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street. The house is one

of the most extensively known in the trade, and being a leading commercial establishment of Chicago that has grown to its present great strength by the soundest policy of business integrity, deserves honorable recognition in a work giving a review of the prominent features of this city's commerce, etc. Besides the large block shown, they occupy as a manufacturing establishment the corner buildings on the opposite side of Wabash avenue fronting the main house.

W. M. HOYT COMPANY, wholesale grocers and manufacturers,



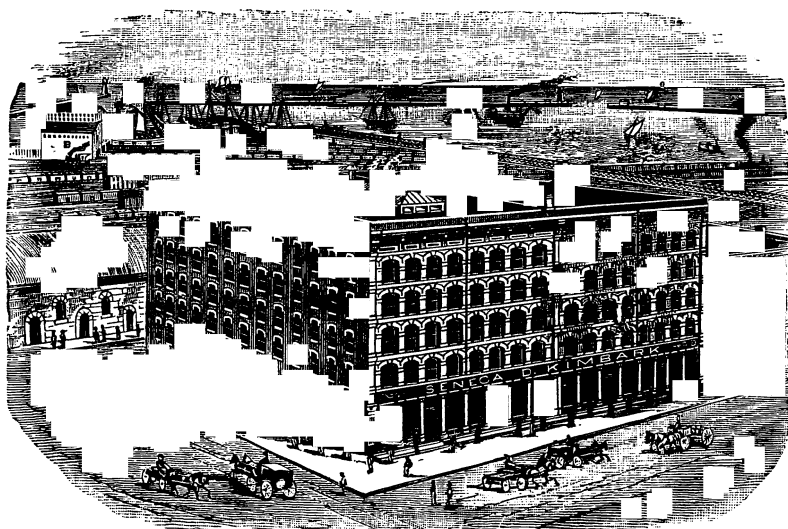
W. M. Hoyt Company.

occupy the large buildings which stand at the junction of River street, Rush street and Michigan avenue, or, in other words, on the site of the historic Fort Dearborn. The location is one of the best possible commercially, as it has streets on three sides, the river just in front, and railway facilities within a stone's throw, while the great lake steamers' docks are right at hand.

This company is one of the five leading wholesale grocery concerns of Chicago, and its business extends into all the territory that belongs to or that is made the field of the Chicago drummers' ramifications.

SENECA D. KIMBARK. — Among Chicago's solid commercial establishments none takes higher rank than the great heavy hardware house of Mr. Kimbark. Some thirty-five years ago the house was established, then carrying only a regular iron stock, but year by year, as the trade grew, the business assumed a different phase, and such material as is classed now as heavy hardware was added. A few of the many departments of a heavy-hardware house comprise wagon-makers' stock — iron and wood work, carriage builders' stock—hardware, wood material

and trimmings, blacksmiths' and machinists' tools and machinery, iron and steel, in bars, rods and plates. This house now manufactures spokes, wagon wood-stock, fine bodies for vehicles, buggies, spring wagons and gears in the white, ready to paint and trim. The site of the building used for this heavy trade is one of the best possible for such weighty goods. It fronts 132 feet on Michigan avenue, 132 feet on Central avenue, and runs 140 feet on Lake street, with a shipping frontage of over 400



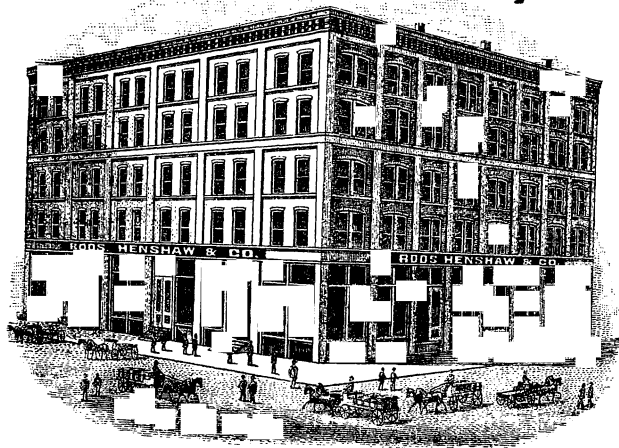
Seneca D. Kimbark, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84 Michigan Avenue.

feet, undisturbed by street traffic, railway or other obstruction. The accompanying cut better illustrates these facilities and conveys to the reader a more correct idea of the magnitude of the house than any lengthy article could. It is the history of every city, that, as any one of the many wholesale lines reaches out for and secures trade to itself, that trade directs customers to the other lines; and further, as the country fills up, the demand for all classes of goods increases; therefore, those houses that are well conducted grow and prosper in proportion. This

is the case with the house of S. D. Kimbark. The business has always been conducted on the soundest basis of commercial activity, hence its mammoth proportions to-day.

MANUFACTURED BUTTER.

This is another of the great industries of Chicago, and one that has grown to such an extent that the world looks to Chicago for its supply, and this great business has multiplied in the face of opposition through blind prejudice that would have



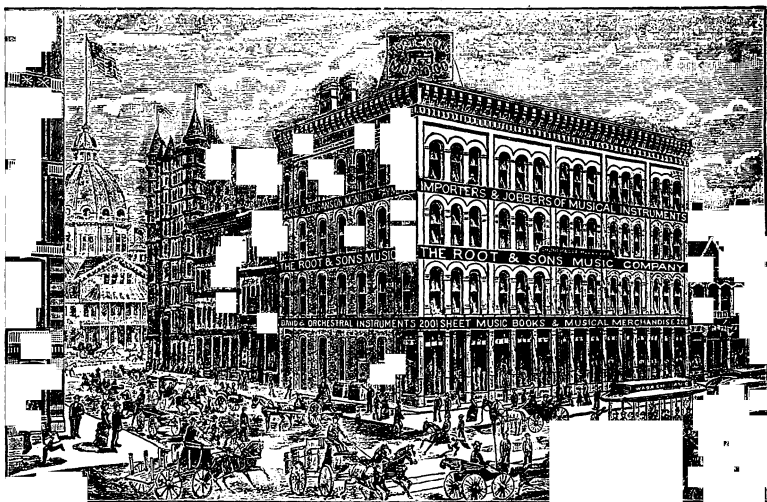
Roos, Henshaw & Co., 80 Illinois Street.

crushed a business whose product was without merit. But the leading men engaged in the manufacture of butterine and oleomargarine knew its character, which is wholesome, pure and absolutely free from any objectionable substance, and further, that as the public became convinced of this, their prejudice would disappear, and that this butter would become of every-day household consumption.

Roos, HENSHAW & Co., whose building is seen in the illustration, is one of the representative concerns which manufacture butterine, etc., etc. The firm is well known here and abroad

and is one that has by a careful and thorough study of the properties of the materials used in their manufactory brought the production of manufactured butter to a high state of excellence.

ROOT & SONS' MUSIC COMPANY.—In musical merchandise this house is the recognized headquarters. The music trade of Chicago has grown to such enormous proportions, and covers such an extensive field, that a house, to command proper respect

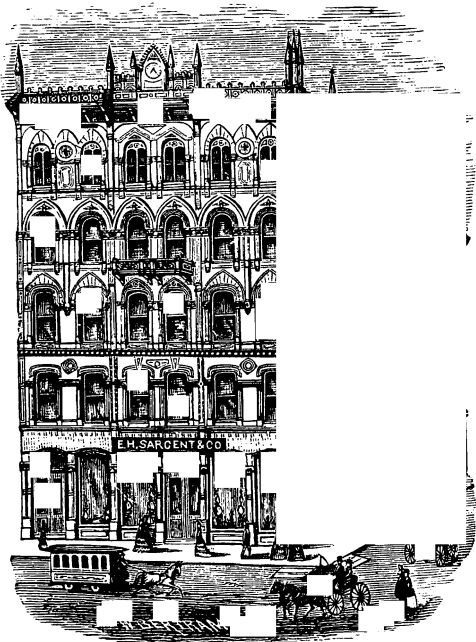


Scene, Wabash Avenue and Adams Street.
Exposition Building. Pullman Building. Root & Sons' Music House.

in the trade, must carry a tremendous stock. Included in this vast stock must be all of the fine makes of pianos and organs, all of the celebrated makes of string instruments, banjos, guitars, violins, etc., both foreign and home manufacture, band and orchestral instruments, together with music books, sheet music, in fact, all the various articles necessary to the full equipment of a proficient or student of music. The trade of this house is not alone in this city; it reaches out to the tributary country and one does not have to be in Chicago to buy its goods; it

issues a complete catalogue, fully setting before the intended purchaser every kind and quality of musical merchandise, and an order by mail receives the same care and attention that the purchaser would if on the ground.

E. H. SARGENT & Co.—The long-established house of E. H. Sargent & Co., druggists, occupies the large store, 125 State street. This firm has been in continuous business in this city for thirty-five years, and has maintained a high reputation for the quality of goods handled and for integrity in all its dealings. It is largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of surgical instruments, chemical apparatus and laboratory supplies of all kinds. It has the largest stock of these goods to be found west of New York, which includes a full

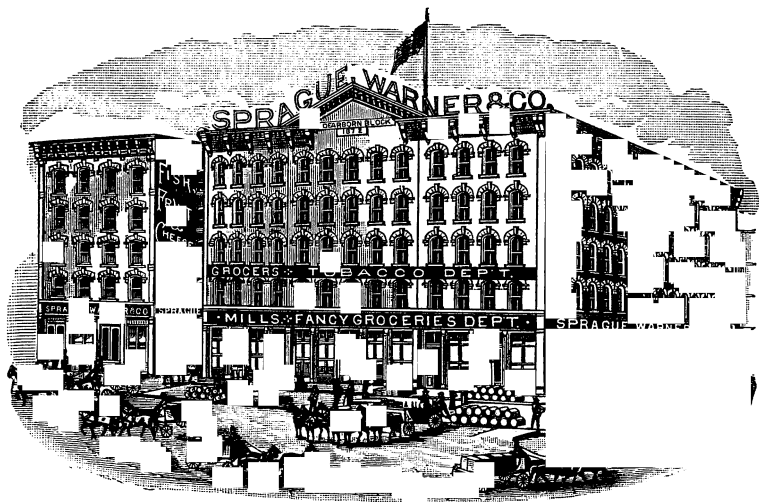


E. H. Sargent & Co., 125 State Street.

variety of assayers' materials, chemicals and re-agents of the highest grade. It is the largest importer of chemicals and apparatus in the West. It is also special agent for some of the best-known houses in Europe, thereby having facilities for supplying these articles at low cost from first hands. Its long experience and ample stock will insure satisfaction to all customers.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & Co., wholesale grocers, importers, etc., are conceded to be the second largest house in their line in the

United States, the other being located in the East. The rapid growth of their business has necessitated annexing to their already mammoth buildings a block equal in size to those occupied by many other firms. In order to give the reader some idea of the extent of Chicago's wholesale grocery trade, a few of the features of the management of this house will be mentioned. Their business is so large that in order to at all times meet its demands they control the entire product of many manufacturing, canning and preserving concerns. Their staple groceries

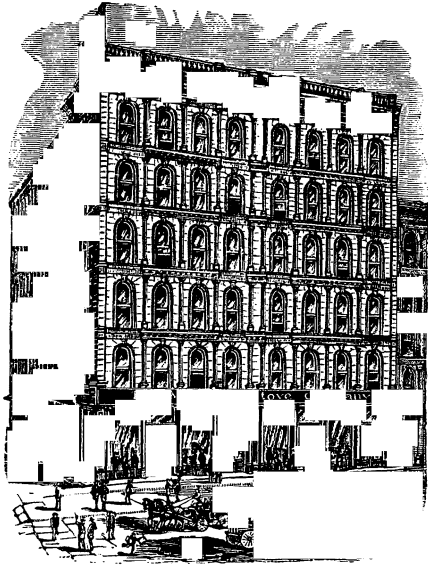


Sprague, Warner & Co., 1 to 17 Randolph Street.

department, fancy groceries department, dried and salt fish department, imported and domestic cigar department and their manufactured tobacco department is each or any one of them a large business by itself, but when taken as a whole, the dullest comprehension should be able to realize the volume of such a business.

When the star of empire took its way westward, it took a good many things with it. It isn't very long ago that there wasn't anything worth speaking of west of Buffalo. Some peo-

ple thought that there was nothing first-class west of Boston. Some people think so still, but they all live in Boston, and the rest of the country staggers right ahead without their approval. If you want to make a Chicago man very fond of you, run down everything western and pile on the praise for institutions and enterprises "down East." He will not get mad; he will just simply pity you. Because, you see, the average business man in Chicago, or any other western city, knows that all that talk about the superiority of eastern goods and products, in many lines at least, is rubbish and nonsense. Take stoves, for instance. There was a time, not more than twelve or fifteen years ago, when the West thought it had to get its stoves from the country along the Hudson. Anything made west of Utica wouldn't melt ice, in the opinion of the agents of these old-time establishments, and when it got cold, all the big West was supposed to stretch its hands out toward the East to get warm. By and by they began to make stoves "out West." They got tired of paying freight on stoves for a thousand miles when they could make them at home. At first, of course, the East turned its back on western stoves; but before many years it was seen that if the East was still keeping its back to the stoves made in the West, it was very much as a man keeps his back to a hot stove when he wants to get the utmost warmth out of it—with legs comfortably planted and



Garland Block, Occupied by Michigan Stove Co.

coat-tails pulled apart ; so it is with the eastern trade and western manufacturers to-day. When a good article goes from the West—and that's the sort the West generally sends out—the eastern trade may be a little jealous about fairly acknowledging its merits ; but merit tells in the long run, every time. And so it has come about that everybody buys western stoves. There is one mammoth establishment, located at Detroit, the lively City of the Straits, which has not only reached out all over the West but has covered the East as well, which does a large business in this city, and is well known to a great many the country over. The company was organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, in 1871 (and afterward in Illinois), with a capital of \$100,000. These assets, in cash, were soon afterward increased to \$150,000, but the business increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to invest the sum of \$500,000 in the enterprise in 1873, and at the present time the working capital of the company will reach \$800,000, and the annual amount of business transacted exceeds \$1,000,000.

The plant of the Michigan Stove Company includes sixteen acres, the buildings covering over six acres. They are all substantial brick structures of handsome design. The combined frontage is 80x1250 feet, with L additions, making one of the largest group of buildings in the West. They have a capacity for over two thousand workmen, and an average number of about sixteen hundred find employment, with a pay-roll of \$50,000 per month, producing not far from one hundred thousand stoves annually. The Chicago house of the Michigan Stove Company is claimed to be the largest and handsomest structure of the kind anywhere devoted to stove interests. Chicago is the chief stove-distributing center of America. The great show-room on the first floor is one of the most strikingly attractive places in Chicago. About four hundred patterns of this company's stoves are shown there.

The "Garland" block is situated on Washington street, near Wabash avenue, and is a marble-front building, 80x140 feet, six stories and basement. It would be impossible, without

going into far greater detail than is permitted in this sketch, to give the reader an adequate idea of the magnificence of the

Detroit and Chicago houses, or of the full extent of their business.

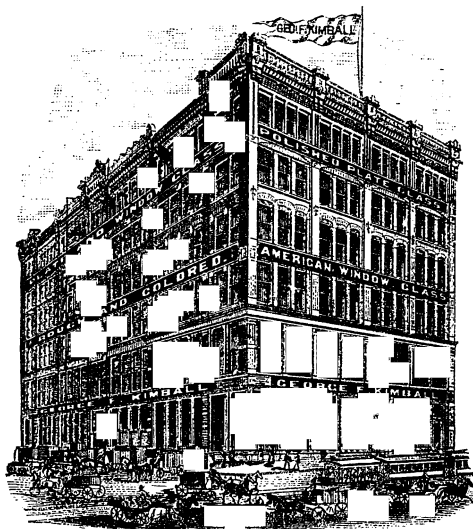
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.—The cut herewith gives a good illustration of the front of the mammoth building occupied by this well known firm. It would require more space than is possible to give in a work of this nature to furnish the reader a fair idea of the immense quantity and variety of sporting goods handled by this house. In Chicago we claim everything, and the claim is made that every man, woman and child in this country has heard of base-ball; then they have heard of A. G. Spalding & Bros., as they are the leaders in all base-ball supplies, besides which in their immense house in New



108 Madison Street.

York and this one here they equip the world of sports with all of its supplies.

The immense building done each year in Chicago and in the outlying villages and towns creates an enormous demand for plate and window glass; besides this, the

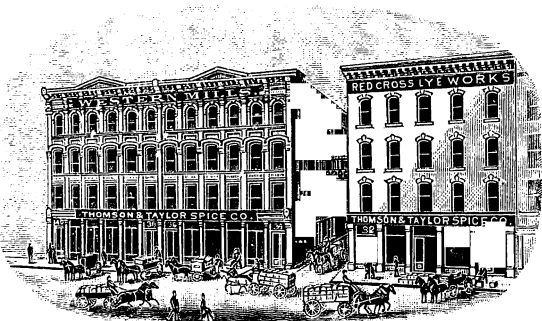


Wabash Avenue and Congress Street.

great West, Southwest and Northwest look here for such supplies. The house here illustrated is the representative one in this line, and makes a specialty of polished plate glass and American window glass. Mr. Geo. F. Kimball is thoroughly identified with Chicago's interests and has built up a tremendous trade in his line.

THE THOMSON & TAYLOR SPICE COMPANY.—Of late years

the great wholesale and jobbing houses, which handle coffees, spices, etc., look to the firms engaged in carrying these specialties for their supplies, because of the fact that the several large concerns which make a business of a certain line of goods, not only are better posted in regard to their worth, quality and probable



30-40 South Water Street.

supply, but, by employing large capital, these houses concentrate immense quantities of goods, from which the wholesaler or jobber can select at pleasure in quantities to suit, and can always be assured of getting them at the prevailing market rate. The illustrations accompanying but poorly represent the great blocks of buildings occupied by the Thomson & Taylor Spice Company, yet they will serve to give some idea of the space covered, which begins at 30 South Water street and runs along that busy mart to and inclusive of 40, which is separated from the others by an alleyway. This alleyway serves the best possible purpose, as it admits trains to their shipping department. Besides coffees, roast and ground, spices, whole and ground, their stocks consist of mustards, baking powders, flavoring extracts, indigos, dry and liquid bluing, hops, sage and seeds. They are now the largest concern in their line in the world.



ICE COMPANY.— Among the many enterprising firms and corporations engaged in the ice trade in the city of Chicago, the Washington Ice Company, which was incorporated in the year 1877, is among the largest, and in all respects a leading company. It is the successor of two firms which had been long established, one of them having commenced business in 1859. The ice houses of this company have a total capac-

ity of 350,000 tons, and are located at Carey and Elgin, on the Fox river, and at Riverdale, South Chicago, Calumet and Thornton, on the Calumet river, in the State of Illinois; at La Porte, on Stone and Clear lakes, and at Clarke on the Grand Calumet river, in the State of Indiana; and also at Sturgeon Bay, in the

State of Wisconsin, with receiving houses in Chicago. Its ice houses are located at various points, so as to insure a large stock of ice of the best quality under all circumstances, as in case one locality fails, an increased quantity can be cut and housed in another, when it is thick, clear and free from snow. The officers of the company are: Seth Wadhams, president; A. J. Willard, vice-president; J. H. Williams, secretary and treasurer, and John V. Hess, general superintendent. Its principal business office is at 79 South Clark street.

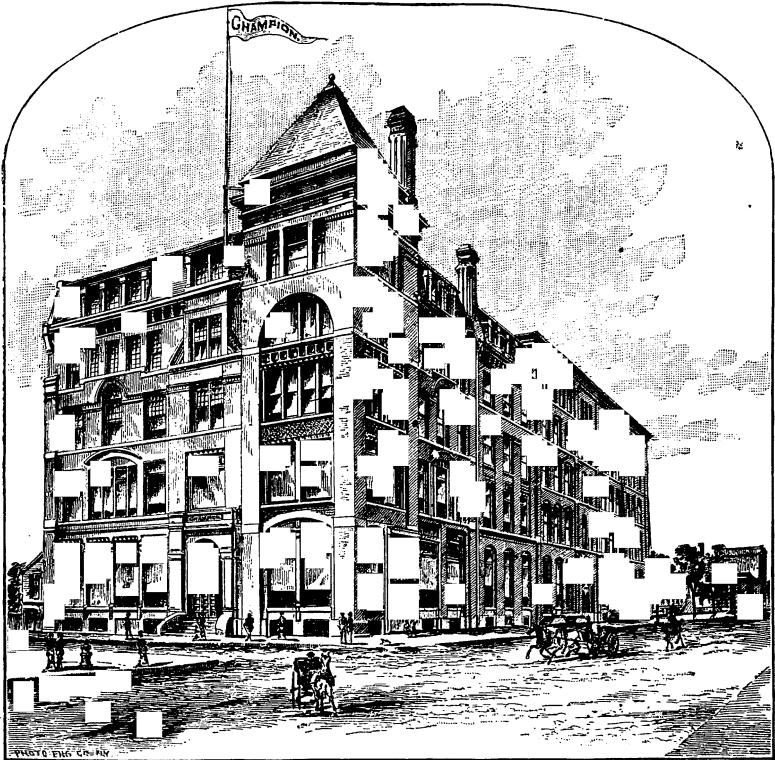
THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER COMPANY, manufacturers of champion harvesters, mowers and reapers.—The Chicago office and warehouse of this company is at the corner of Adams and Jefferson streets, and is one of the finest commercial structures in the West. Built of the best pressed brick, five stories high, 80x200 feet in area, of elegant architectural proportions, and tastefully decorated with terra cotta, etc., it forms at once an ornament and a landmark of its locality. No building in the city is better lighted and ventilated, and its shipping facilities cannot be surpassed. It has capacity for shipping, without extra help, twenty car-loads of machines per day.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company's factories are at Springfield, Ohio, and have been in existence on the same site since 1850, and have each year grown in size and capacity. With the exception of one building, the whole plant was destroyed by fire in January, 1867, and rebuilt in that and the following year. Since then, old and old-fashioned buildings have been torn down from time to time, and replaced by modern structures with modern facilities, and the present establishment is the greatest and best of its kind in the world, fully equipped with the best of machinery and labor-saving devices. Every building is of brick or stone and solid and substantial.

The Champion interest owns and controls all patents used in the Champion machines, and of no other harvesting machine can it be said that no royalties are paid.

The Champion machines are all made in Springfield, Ohio,

by three different establishments, each distinct by itself. Each of these three has its own immense factory, including malleable iron works and knife and bar works for each — all devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Champion harvesting machines.



The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.

It has always been the aim of the manufacturers of the Champion to furnish the farmer with a durable, carefully-built machine, perfect in its slightest details, which will do good, clean work under all circumstances, of light draft, easily adjusted and managed, and which will not break down in the

harvest field. Such are the Champion machines — and that the farming community appreciates them is shown by the immense demand, which increases year by year.

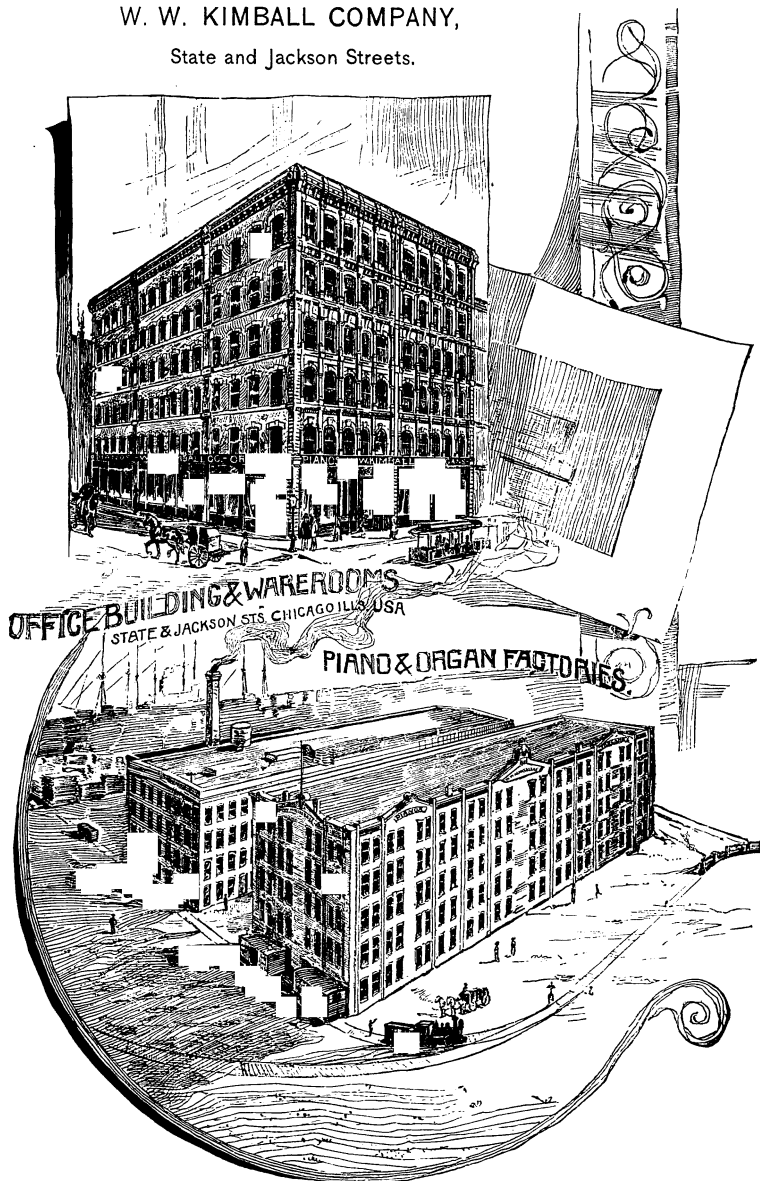
W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY.—Glimpse at the interior of a great musical establishment—interesting details of a vast industrial and traffic system—completion of a mammoth new piano factory in Chicago.

The name of W. W. Kimball has, of recent years, become associated with the piano and organ trade of the United States in a manner so broad, so eminent and so significant of the part played by him in the development of that mighty interest, that a brief review of the history of his business becomes matter of natural public interest. And there are two events of recent record in that brief history that lend special present propriety to such a reference, one of those events being the equipment and occupancy, within the past few months, of what has been justly described as the model warerooms of the American continent, in that department of commerce; the other consisting in the erection and completion of a mammoth piano factory of elaborate outfit and thoroughly modern appointments, the product of which will give a new impetus and lend national interest to this great branch of western commercial industry.

Exactly thirty years ago, then A. D. 1857, in what was really the early planting time and initial formative era of local mercantile enterprise, when the city was yet a frontier metropolis, with a great name yet to be made and wide empire yet to be conquered, while, so far as her connection with the world was concerned, her recognition was yet scant and her footing yet uncertain, and her kingdom narrow—before the wide lakes had become her traffic waters and wide states her traffic provinces, while her country shipping was yet largely by draft horse and prairie schooner—in other words, at a time when the question, whether the city was to remain a subordinate frontier metropolis or rise to empire and the supreme imperial place, was mainly a question of heroic aggressive enterprise on the part of her

W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY,

State and Jackson Streets.



merchants, W. W. Kimball came to Chicago and opened a wareroom for the sale of pianos and organs. His initial operations very soon showed signs of thrift. With a splendid business head, a superb natural faculty and aptitude for mercantile enterprise, and aside from sterling personal characteristics of promptitude and method that at once established him in pleasant relations with the trade, he had brought with him just the form of energy that, in those pioneer times, was most needed to public and common ends, and it soon became apparent that his presence in the field meant something more than routine activity and achievement, something more than meeting a local demand that already existed. It meant expansion, it meant enlargement of the mercantile field, it meant the creation of new areas of demand, it meant that, in the development of the piano and organ trade, new and wider territory was to be added to the commerce of Chicago. Mr. Kimball appeared, in the first place, to have been happy in his selection of instruments. Handling nothing of questionable or inferior merit, dealing exclusively in the very best pianos and organs known to the American market, the community never suffered failure of expectation, and the traffic that presently grew to vast proportions by perpetual self-multiplication was never subject to diminution and retrograde. From supplying the retail city trade, Mr. Kimball's warerooms gradually became the recognized center of the wholesale trade of the entire Northwest, and from that period the increasing pressure for wider business floorage and ampler general accommodations necessitated a number of successive removals.

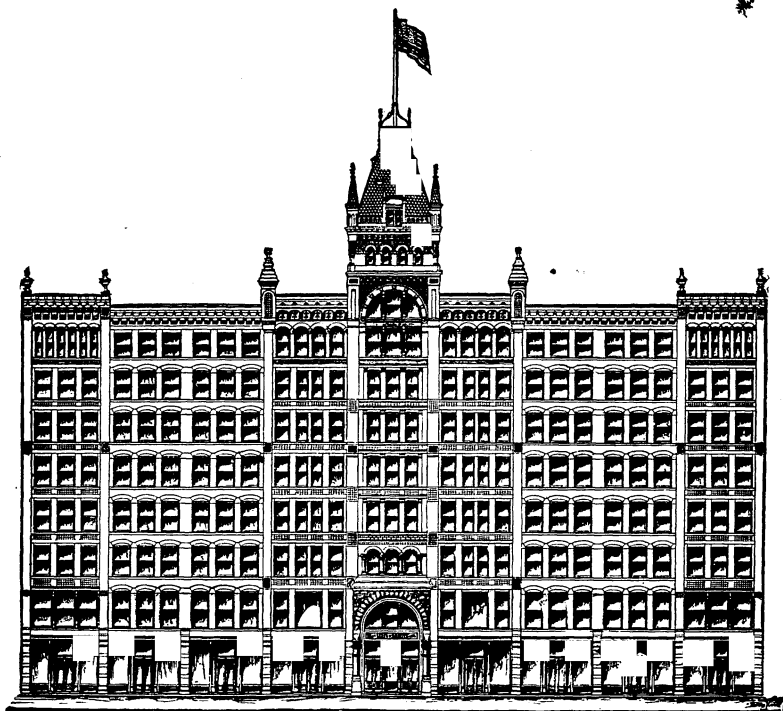
In 1880, while yet in the large buildings on State and Adams streets, Mr. Kimball subjected the business to personal reorganization, under corporate name and style of W. W. Kimball Company, and began the manufacture of reed organs, erecting a first-class factory, the productive capacity of which, as well as the wide fame achieved by the Kimball organs, may be inferred from the fact that it to-day supplies about one-eighth the entire trade of the United States. The present year, compelled by recent stupendous growth in the several departments of their

business, W. W. Kimball Company took formal possession of their present quarters, corner State and Jackson streets. This new and stately home of the music trade of the West, the most imposing edifice in the world devoted to that polite interest of commerce, has a height of six stories above the basement, with a width and depth providing an aggregate of nearly sixty thousand feet of modern traffic floorage, the frontage of these 230 feet being one magnificent sweep of massive plate glass, thus heightening the general aspect of artistic elegance and adding to the effect of architectural grandeur prevailing throughout the entire exterior. The treatment of the main exposition room and offices, which occupy most of the area of the great main floor, is in fine effects of fresco painting and appropriate designs in stained glass, all this line of work being in the highest style of modern decorative art, and lending to all the rooms of the vast interior, to whatever purpose devoted, an aspect of refreshing cheerfulness, brightness and beauty. The business equipment of the building, which includes a splendid system of freight and passenger elevators and improved mechanical appliances and working furniture in all directions and departments, is notable for completeness, thoroughness and elaborate finish throughout. The subdivision of space, beginning at the top, assigns the seventh floor to general repairing rooms and to the large force of skilled and schooled artisans employed at that point of the working routine of the establishment. The floors below are devoted to the storage of stock, with the exception of a tier of wide rooms fronting on State street, which are occupied as studios by leading members of the musical profession in Chicago. One unique feature of special and great interest is a handsome hall on the second floor, of exceptionally excellent acoustic properties and having a seating capacity of about five hundred, and which will be devoted to concerts, piano recitals and musical events of any description not requiring a very large auditorium. Taking it all in all, the great musical warerooms add an important new feature to the mercantile attractions of Chicago, and are specially cred-

itable to the taste, the intelligence and the liberal public spirit of a private business firm. As already stated, however, the event that is most directly suggestive of public reference to the history of the business of W. W. Kimball Company is the erection and completion by them of a piano factory which will date the largest enterprise in this line of industry that has ever been inaugurated in the West. The location of this great new building is at the corner of Rockwell and Twenty-sixth streets, adjoining the organ factory, the united dimensions being 258x80 feet and five stories in height, a width and area of manufacturing floorage that must be considered exclusive of a vast outside system of accessory buildings and sheds, dry-kilns, engine and boiler houses, etc. The building will be heated by steam, lighted by the latest electric system, abundantly furnished with all the appliances for protection against fire, and equipped throughout with every line of machinery that has yet been invented for advancing, improving, expediting and economizing this finest and most delicate of the great mechanical industries. The entire system of works is connected by private branch track with the main lines of railway leading from Chicago, and thus, with the enormous shipping incident to the business, is directly central to the transportation system of this continent and of the world.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.—No better illustration could be shown of the progress that Chicago has made in her various lines of industry, than to give a brief outline of the advancement and success of her representative houses in these lines.

The firm named above began to do a printing and bookbinding business immediately after the fire of 1871. They secured a location at 32 North Canal street. Finding this place too small for their business, they removed to a larger building, at 71 West Lake street. This building soon proved to be not large enough, and they secured the large buildings 105 and 107 Madison street, where they continued until the necessity of having still more room forced them to take the two commodious buildings at 180 and 182 Monroe street, and, in addition to these, to run a

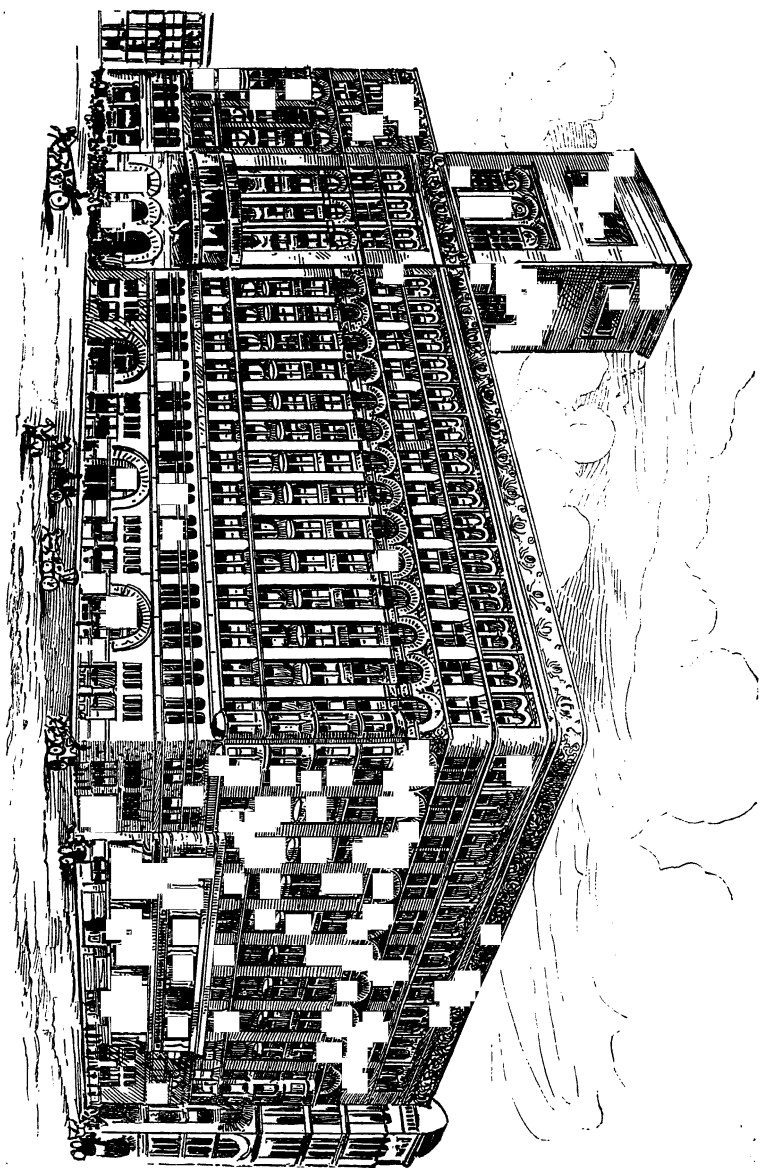


Donohue & Henneberry Building, 407 to 425 Dearborn Street.

branch house at 54 and 56 Franklin street. Their business grew so rapidly that they concluded to get one large structure to accommodate it. Therefore they had erected for them the large six-story buildings at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, to which they removed and were occupying, when the fire fiend overtook them in May, 1886. The destruction of these buildings—the entire plant constituting one structure—was the largest fire that has occurred in Chicago since 1873. The night was inky black, and when the flames burst out mountain high from the upper windows and from the roof, the light illuminated the whole city and drew thousands of

people to the vicinity, who stood watching the grand sight, though terrific destruction. Notwithstanding this great loss, not only of property but also of much of their business, which would naturally have to seek other channels, temporarily at least, the firm were soon at work again, returning to their old quarters at 180 and 182 Monroe street, where their business soon found its way back to them. It was soon demonstrated that these premises were entirely insufficient to accommodate their business. However, they intended only to occupy them until they could erect a building for themselves. They purchased the ground and began the erection of a building suitable to their wants and purposes. The work was pushed as rapidly as money and mechanical skill could do it, and to-day they own and occupy as fine a building as there is in the country for such a purpose. The building stands on their own ground, which lies between Dearborn street and Third avenue, just against Polk street, and fronts 201 feet on both the former thoroughfares, the main entrance being on Dearborn street. It is eight stories high, built of St. Louis press brick, with granite and brown-stone trimmings. Over the main entrance there is a handsome tower extending the height of two stories above the roof, from whose dome one can overlook the whole city. The entire basement is occupied with great printing presses, some forty in number. In connection with the press department in the basement, they have provided a series of fire-proof vaults for the protection of electrotypes and stereotype cuts and plates. This is a feature that publishers and those having printing work done, who have valuable plates, will appreciate, as it inspires a feeling of security. The great loss sustained in cuts and plates by the fire at Wabash avenue and Congress street decided the firm to provide absolutely against such a recurrence.

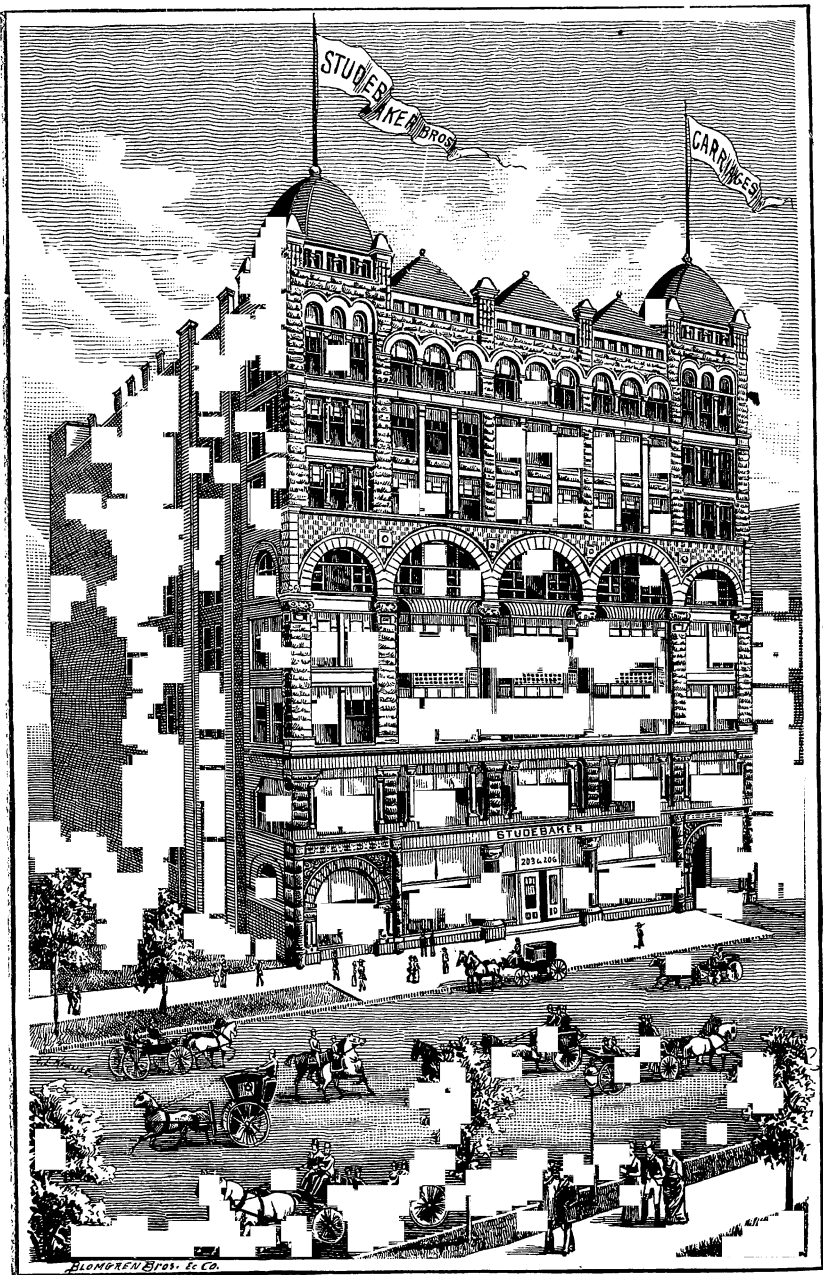
The first floor is occupied as stores, the second, third, fourth and fifth as offices, while the sixth contains the general offices of the firm and the composing department. The seventh and eighth are exclusively devoted to the mammoth bookbinding department. The building and its equipment constitute the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States.



Auditorium and Hotel Building in Course of Construction.

Architecture.

IN the buildings erected for commercial purposes (not including manufactories) throughout Chicago, there will be found a varied style of architecture; for the most part, however, the features are those best suited to the purposes for which the buildings were erected; that is, if the structure is for office use, the design carries ornamental additions with substantial and fire-proof construction; if strictly for commerce, solidity, with all the light possible, is the prevailing style. In all such buildings as the latter there should be but one name to distinguish the style, and that, business architecture. When it comes to dwellings, churches, public buildings, such as court houses, custom houses, theaters, hotels, colleges, hospitals, schools, libraries, halls, convents, etc., etc., there is a demand and an appropriate place for the various styles of ornamental architecture, whether they be "gothic," "Queen Anne" or what not. A prominent architect, writing of Chicago architecture, says "that at the time of the fire in 1871, the early English gothic was in fashion in England, and that it had made considerable progress in this country, and that it was just being introduced in Chicago, though there were no important buildings in that style other than churches. The prevailing style employed round arches with keystones, the few projections being very slight." Where stone was used, the joints were beveled or rusticated to avoid the necessity of taking the surface out of wind. The fronts of buildings were generally made of stone, that is, a simple veneering, as the stones were only about four inches thick, and the construction and finish even of the best buildings were decidedly economical. After the fire, notwithstanding the haste, there was a marked improvement in the character of the designs, and of course in the construction, and besides, many new varieties of



stone were introduced, that used before the fire being exclusively limestone. Among the innovations following immediately after the fire was the introduction of press brickwork, which increased, and to-day many of the finest buildings are of press brick with stone or terra-cotta trimmings, or a combination of press brick, granite, marble or other stone. There are also a large number of fine residences, churches, a few commercial houses, and the public buildings, that are constructed entirely (that is, their outer walls and ornamental features) of granite and brown stone, Georgia marble, or other variety of hard stone. The architecture of Chicago before the fire did not differ materially from that of other American cities of recent and rapid growth, each quarter exhibiting buildings of the village and the city period — a one-story frame without foundations by the side of cut stone fronts of considerable pretensions and of recent date. This was true at the time and is the case to-day, and will continue to be the case for many years to come, although but little of it is to be seen in that part of Chicago bounded by the river, north, the river, west, the lake on the east and Van Buren street, south. In the residences of Chicago, variety of design is prominent; this can be said of the buildings generally, as there is a distinctive feature shown throughout the whole city. Even buildings by the same architect are designed on an almost entirely different plan, in other words there are few twin buildings.

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